MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

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THE SENTINEL.

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INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

T. D. JERMAIN.....E. B. BRIGHTMAN

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 6, 1860.

To the Public.

THE SENTINEL, having double the circulation in the city, and more than treble out or it, of any other paper here, renders it far the cheapest and most desirable medium in Milwaukee for all classes of Advertisements.

☞For Telegraph, &c., see Fourth Page.☜

Meeting of the Electors.

Yesterday was the day appointed by law for the meeting of the Electors, at the Capitals of the several States, to vote for President and Vice President of the U. S. The Madison *Journal*, of Tuesday afternoon, informs us that our Wisconsin Electors were already on hand, prepared to vote, at noon yesterday, for ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN, to fill the two offices named. A popular majority of TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND is their sufficient warrant for so doing.

A PRACTICAL VIEW.—We have more than once referred to the singular course of the Gulf States in agitating so furiously the fugitive slave matter, when the States really concerned, that is the border States, are quiet. It is a pity that the secessionists cannot take as just a view of the matter as the following from the Baltimore *Patriot* of Wednesday:

"The people of Maryland have, more than the people of any other State, cause to complain of the failure, on the part of other States, to comply with the clearest constitutional requirements; and of the flagrant violation, by the officers and people of adjoining States, of duty imposed and accepted as a condition of the Union.

"But they see no remedy whatever for the evils in disunion. They find no reason to hope, or suppose that these failures to comply with duty, or these outrages, would cease *if her Northern boundaries became a hostile limit.* If a friendly refuge were there secured for escaping slaves—not, as now, *against* law, and *against* the sentiment of those there resident, who acknowledge the obligations of the Constitution—but, as it would be, in case of disunion, and the secession of slaveholding States, without law or obligations against such asylum; the injury, for the remedy of which disunion was perpetrated, would only be exaggerated, and made worse, by the attempted cure."

HORRIBLE, INDEED!—Among the passengers of the ill fated steamer *Pacific*, burned last week on the Ohio river, below Louisville, was a gentleman in the last stages of consumption, going South, attended by his wife in the almost forlorn hope of better health. When the alarm was given, the wife seized her invalid husband in her arms and carried, or rather dragged him, to the guards, reaching which she found his spirit already departed. She did not give him up, but sought to save the body for interment. But in the excitement of the moment, each looked out for himself, and none would help her, the poor woman, unable to lift the body over the railing, was at last driven off by the advancing flames, and forced to leave the corpse in order to save herself.

HELD TO BAIL.—The young mail robber, who gave his name as WM. J. HUDSON, had an examination at Chicago on Tuesday before U. S. Commissioner HAYNE, and was held to bail in the sum of $5,000, and in default was committed. His real name is JOHN CAMPBELL, son of ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, a very worthy and esteemed Scotchman—a retired clergyman—residing at Newport, St. Clair Co., Mich. He is about 21 years of age, of extremely youthful appearance, and left his parents about three years ago to look after his own fortunes, shaking off all parental restraint, until he now turns up an accomplished mail robber. He makes a full confession of his crime.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—Advices from St. Petersburgh give reason to believe that, ere this Minister APPLETON has obtained payment of his celebrated PERKINS claim against the Russian government, amounting to $385,-000, for non-compliance with the contract for smuggling arms and ammunition during the Crimean war.

A Paris letter, Nov. 7th, says:—"Deplorable events are happening in Syria. So threatening are appearances that ABDEL KADER has advised Christians to quit the country."

MISSOURI OFFICIAL.—The official vote of Missouri is announced to stand as follows:

Douglas	58,801
Bell	58,827
Breckinridge	31,317
Lincoln	17,093

The plurality of DOUGLAS over BELL is 429.

Missouri is the only State, out of the thirty-three, that Mr. DOUGLAS carried; and that by a meagre plurality, receiving but little more than one-third of the popular vote.

GOV. PACKER REPUDIATED.—The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, in one of its disunion tirades, thus summarily reads GOV. PACKER out of the party: "As to Governor PACKER, it is a matter of history that he has been publicly repudiated as a Democratic Governor by a Democratic State Convention."

GOV. PACKER is a good Union man, and has heretofore passed for a pretty sound Democrat.

A NEW COUNTY WANTED.—The Central *Wisconsin*, published at Wausau, Marathon county, in this State, contains a notice that application will be made to the next Legislature to divide the county of Marathon and organize and establish the new county of LINCOLN. The notice is signed by WALTER D. MCINDOE and others.

GREEN LAKE COUNTY SEAT.—The people of Dartford, Green Lake county, intend having another tilt at the County Seat, and have therefore given notice that they intend to apply to the Legislature authorizing a vote on removal to Dartford.

THE WISCONSIN MIRROR.—The Baraboo *Republic* understands that the press and material of the late *Wisconsin Mirror* have been sold to a gentleman from Oxford, Marquette county, who has conveyed them thither for the purpose of starting a paper at that place.

THE BURCH TRIAL.—The N. Y. *Herald* apologizes to its readers for publishing the details of the Burch trial. When the N. Y. *Herald* thinks an apology is necessary, what do the other papers in the same box think?

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—The Janesville Daily *Democrat* has changed its name and its nature. Henceforth it will be known as the Janesville *Republican*, and will advocate Republican principles.

THE ICE BOAT.—NORMAN WIARD is all ready with his ice boat, at Prairie du Chien, waiting for the river to freeze, that he may demonstrate the truth of what he has been lecturing on so long.

Virginia for the Union.

The Lynchburg *Virginian*, an able and influential paper, thus indicates the public sentiment of the Old Dominion:

"So long as the bones of Washington, Jefferson, Henry, Madison, and other illustrious compatriots who cemented this Union, mingle with her soil, Virginia will be true to her ancient tradition and to their memories. She will never desert the Union, with its hallowed associations, until she shall have exhausted every effort at compromise. She knows full well that nations are not born in a day; that Republics when once broken up are not easily reconstructed; and that, least of all, is it possible, when the work of disintegration proceeds from internal dissensions to cement again the jarring fragments.—The sword, a despot, and a throne are the appropriate symbols of what follows.

It was Virginia, according to the great historian of the United States, that 'cemented the Union' of 1789, and we fondly hope that Virginia will 'cement' the new Union that will date from the peaceful settlement of the troubles that now agitate the country. Would that she had another Washington to preside at its birth! We can descry the day star of hope in our political firmament.—There are still conservatives enough in the land to save us from wreck and ruin. The North will concede our rights, and the South—if we except one restless little State—will be pacified. There will be but two great parties in the Country, a Union and Disunion party, however it may be named, and with the former Virginia will ally herself."

PARSON BROWNLOW ON MR. LINCOLN.—The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig*, edited by Parson BROWNLOW, makes a candid effort to deal justly with the Republicans. Of Mr. LINCOLN, he says:

"Mr. Lincoln himself, is no doubt a patriotic man, and a sincere lover of his country. He is to-day, what he has always been, an Old Clay Whig, differing in no respect—not even upon the subject of Slavery, from the Sage of Ashland."

And again:

"Did Lincoln *receive* the suffrages of the North under a pledge that if elected, he would disregard his oath of office, violate the Constitution, and subvert the Union? Certainly not, for had he given that pledge, the day his election was announced, the entire South would have united in carrying out a most thorough and determined revolution, and thousands of true men at the North would have joined us! But now that Lincoln is elected, will he execute the purposes of Abolitionism? This he cannot do under the solemn oath to be administered at his inauguration. And who will say that he intends taking that oath with treason in his heart, and perjury on his tongue?

We have no right to judge of Lincoln by anything but his acts, and these can only be appreciated after his inauguration. He knows very well that he cannot violate the Constitution in any serious particular, without rendering the dissolution of the Union necessary on the part of the South, and thereby involving the North in alarming troubles and certain ruin. The Constitution was planned by its sagacious and patriotic authors, to protect the South in just such an emergency as this. If, then, Lincoln is not a patriot by heart—and we assume no such thing—the Constitution and his oath will make him administer the Government patriotically."

DIPHTHERIA.—DR. T. H. SMITH, in the British Medical Journal, states that there are three forms in which diphtheria presents itself, viz: simple ash-colored diphtheria membrane in patches, with very slight congestion of the surrounding parts, and without fetor; second, a deeper color and more widely spread membranous exudation, with fœtid breath, and intense engorgement of dark hue; thirdly, the membrane with much tonsilitis, in a few cases resulting in quinsy; a fourth and more formidable state of things to contend with is an extension of the membrane in either of the preceding cases to the larynx and trosches. With reference to the more general symptoms, the prominent feature is depression of the vital powers. The pul se is not always quick, but when so, is that of an irritable circulation. More frequently the pulse is slow, waving, and very compressible; the skin readily cools down—as when a hand is exposed out of bed—is moist and soft, at most clammy to the feel. Where fever has been observed, it is of a remittent or intermittent type. Some cases are ushered in with slight diarrhœa, with discharge of blood. Debility remains in a marked degree, even in milder cases, after the local symptoms have disappeared.

THE PROSPECT IN MEXICO.—The aspect of affairs in Mexico is more favorable at this moment to the Juarez party than it has been for many months. The capture of Guadalajara is a success that is apparently of substantial importance, and the tenor of Miramon's proclamation immediately subsequent thereto, indicates that that General finally recognizes its influence upon the contest that has so long afflicted the country. He anticipates an early attack upon the city of Mexico, and does not seem to be very sanguine about his ability to repel it. Still there appear to be two drawbacks to the ultimate success of Juarez; first, that his generals (who, it may perhaps be stated, are by far too numerous) are not considered to be very strongly bound to him, and have some disagreements among themselves; and, second, that he is crippled for means to support an army in any protracted siege. Were Juarez himself in command, and had he the military skill and vigor of Miramon, perhaps the former of these impediments might be overcome; but the latter, we apprehend, is without a remedy.

BODIES FROM THE PROPELLER DACOTAH.—We learn from Coroner Dewey, at Evans, that four more bodies from the *Dacotah* were found on Saturday. One was a colored man, had whiskers, moustache, blue-black striped overcoat, no vest, canvass shirt, two wrappers, checkered and flannel, black pants and boots.

One apparently 30 years of age, brown hair, short moustache, and whiskers on chin; had on two green flannel shirts and cotton shirt, figured farmers satin vest, and black pants.

Also, two others not before reported; one was twenty or twenty-five years of age, sandy hair, black pants, black neck tie, small moustache, little whiskers on chin; no coat or vest.

The other was apparently twenty-five; light hair, thick blue shirt, and boots; no other clothing, and no whiskers.

On one of the bodies described was found an ambrotype likeness of a man with a cap on, and a Dutch pipe in his mouth; a tobacco box, some keys, and a knife in his pocket. —*Buffalo Com. Adv. Dec. 3d.*

BAD FOR MEMPHIS.—One of our Commission Merchants received an order yesterday from a Memphis House, said to be one of the strongest in the entire South, for one thousand barrels of flour and five hundred barrels of provisions, with instructions to draw on the Memphis House at sixty days. The Chicago merchant was quite willing to fill the order, provided the Memphis paper could be negotiated. Making the round of the principal banks of the city, he found that it could not be done at any rate of discount, and he had no alternative but to write to the Memphis house that the only condition on which he could fill the order would be for cash in hand. The Southern people cannot live without eating, and they are fast learning the only terms on which they can supply their wants in this respect. —*Chicago Tribune of yesterday.*

DEER HUNTING ON SKATES.—The Pepin county, Wisconsin, *Press* of the 1st inst. tells the following story:

"On Tuesday last, a lad named McGee espied a deer nearly opposite this village, trying to cross the lake on the ice from the Minnesota shore to the Chippewa bottoms. Donning his skates, and arming himself with a club he immediately started in pursuit, and being a good skater overtook the animal just before it reached the shore, and killed it—thus securing a 'fine venison' for Thanksgiving."

WM. B. MAY, of Pomfret, Ct., picked 40 bushels of apples from one tree. He had the curiosity to count the number of apples in one peck, and found 190, making 760 in a bushel, and 30,400 apples grew upon the tree.

SMALL POX IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that the small pox is making dreadful ravages in some parts of the city.

Common School Statistics.

Through the courtesy of Hon. J. L. Pickard, Superintendent of Public Instruction, we have been permitted to copy the following statistics from his forthcoming annual report upon the condition of the common schools of this State:

The number of school districts is 3,398; the number of parts of districts is 1,829.—Reckoning 2 1-4 parts of districts as equal to a whole district, we have 4,210 districts in the State. Number of male children of school age in the State, 150,013; of female children, 138,539. These figures are a little curious, showing a large excess of males. The whole number of children between the ages of 4 and 20 years of age attending schools during the past year is 194 534. Nearly one-third have not attended school. The whole number under four years attending is 2 272, while 2,836 persons over 20 years of age have attended.

The average number of months children of school age have attended is 4 9-10. Average number of months schools have been taught by male teachers 3 7-10; by female teachers 4. Average number of months schools have been taught 6 2 11. Average monthly wages of male teachers, $24 20, ditto female teachers $14.84. Total amount paid for teachers' wages $266,003 94. The sum of $139,867 65 has been expended on School Houses. The total amount of money received from the State for School purposes, is $171,498.74; from taxes $413,765.23; aggregate receipts for School purposes, $574,-183,97.

There are in the State 1,405 log School Houses, 2,260 frame, 177 brick, and 166 stone—total 4,044. Of these 3,876 occupy sites containing less than an acre, and 3,573 are unfenced. 3,562 are without outline maps, and 942 without blackboards. The highest valuation of School House is $32,-000. This the Janesville School House.—The lowest valuation is 0. Outagamie, the value of the structure being estimated, in round numbers, at two cents. The average valuation is $325, total valuation $4,314,-386,00.

There are 1,175 District libraries in the State. The aggregate number of volumes is 35,386; the number taken out for reading the year is 22 045, of which about one-fourth were taken from the Racine City School Library. Amount of money raised for District libraries, $2,093 91.

There are also in the State 161 select and private schools, other than incorporated academies, which are attended by 7,825 pupils.—*Wisconsin State Journal.*

More Exiles from the South—Two Hundred and Eighteen in Eight Days.

From the N. Y. Post.

The steamship Alabama arrived from Savannah this morning. She brought thirty-four steerage passengers, who were not permitted to land.

The Alabama belongs to the same line with the Augusta and Florida. We have it on unquestionable authority that no steerage passengers were permitted to land in Savannah. The same course is pursued there as in Charleston; all steerage passengers are sent back to the authorities.

The steamship Columbia arrived at this port last evening and is now lying at her pier in the North river. She brought forty-seven steerage passengers, who were sent back by the Mayor of Charleston under circumstances precisely similar to those under which the steerage passengers of the Nashville and James Adger were returned, as noticed in the *Evening Post* of Saturday.

It will be remembered that the Nashville brought forty-seven and the Adger thirty-two—a hundred and thirty-six—that have been sent from the port of Charleston alone, and have arrived here within eight days.—Add to these the thirty brought by the Augusta, the twenty-eight by the Florida, and the thirty-four brought by the Alabama this morning, from Savannah, (ninety-two) and we have a total of two hundred and eighteen exiles from the two ports, who have arrived here within the eight days specified.

The Columbus, it is known, which arrived from Charleston last evening, is commanded by Captain Berry; and Capt. Berry is the gentleman who was honored by the citizens of Charleston for raising the Palmetto flag on leaving New York for Charleston.

It seems, however, that notwithstanding the gallant captain sailed under secession colors, and notwithstanding he was presented with a gold-headed cane in consequence, the authorities of Charleston had not faith enough in the captain's zeal, nor respect enough for their own flag, to allow the captain's passengers to set foot on the soil of the new republic; and the pleasure the captain derived from looking at his testimonial must be slightly embittered by the reflection that his avowal of devotion to South Carolina, and his expressed hope "that it would not be long before he could enroll himself in some capacity that would sustain that flag," were not sufficient to ensure decent treatment to the forty-seven men under his charge.

The refusal of the Southern cities to permit Northern passengers to land is exciting much comment and indignation among all classes.

The Palmetto Flag in New York.

The *Herald's* material for disunion sensation is running low. It refers to the fact that the Palmetto flag is actually flying from the mast-head of vessels in the harbor of N. Y., as evidence that the secession mania has seized upon the ship owners and sea captains. The truth is the Palmetto flag has been flying for the last seven years at the topgallant mastheads of two lines of schooners and small brigs which have done the cotton and rice freighting between Charleston and New York. It has been used, like the multiplicity of other private signals in the harbor, as a distinguishing pennant to indicate that vessels of a particular line are in port, and may be found at a given pier by any one having freight from Charleston. Captain Marshall's Liverpool line flies a black ball on a red ground, as the private signal of his line.—To the diseased imagination of some people this may be supposed to symbolize war with Great Britain and consequent bloodshed, though the owner or captain of any of these ships probably never dreamed of attaching any such meaning to the flag.

To the *Herald's* imagination this flag, which has flaunted to the breeze in our harbor for several years, bodes only dissolution of the Union and a breaking up of all commercial intercourse with the South.

It is true that one vessel of a Charleston line—the brig John H. Jones—wears the Palmetto flag as a distinguishing and sectional badge, Ler owner, Capt. Mills, having gone to the expense of placing a single star in one of his old signals to signal; by that he goes the whole animal for secession; that he hates all Black Republicans, and is, himself, a most zealous friend of the cotton and rice exporting State of South Carolina.

Capt. Mills, on being politely questioned on the subject of his flag, yesterday, told a gentleman, with more emphasis than civility, that if anybody dared to go on board of his vessel, and attempt to haul it down, "he was a dead man—a corpse!" Shuddering at the idea of being in so dangerous proximity to destruction, the gentleman says, he immediately disdained all intention to interfere with his "Palmetto flag," and told him he had a perfect right to fly any kind of a flag he chose—in New York, though he had heard that a "Committee" regulated flags in Charleston. Capt. Mills stated, that a committee came over from Williamsburgh to request him to haul it down. He was not on board at the time, but if he had been, he would have laid the Black Republican low with a heavy handspike, or any other handy weapon. In fact, he would have made a "corpse" of him in less than no time. In the evening he had heard that Marshal Rynders had come down to see about it, and he told his informant that he would dare Rynders or anybody else to touch his flag, as he would do it at his peril. The Marshal informed him—luckily in good season—that he had come down to *defend* the flag, whereupon the chivalrous captain invited his protector to come on board and "take something." The "Palmetto flag," as the captain calls it, "is still flying on the John H. Jones."—*N. Y. Times.*

A LONDON letter writer says of the appearance of the Prince of Wales on his landing at Plymouth:

"His Royal Highness looks browner, fatter, saucier, than when he quitted England. He cocked his hat on one side, in the most jaunty style, on his landing, and he looked and smiled 'volumes' at the pretty girls on the platform arranged to welcome him, just as as though he had been severely practicing that sort of thing."

TARRED AND FEATHERED.—The village of Valatie, Columbia county, was the scene of an unusual excitement, on Thursday night last. The occasion of this was the tarring and feathering of a man named John L. Stephens, who had rendered himself obnoxious by the publication of an obscene paper.—*Buffalo Express.*

THE CITY.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	*Arrive.*	*Mails Close*
7:35 A. M.	11:35 A. M.	9:00 P. M
1:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	12:15 P. M
5:30 P. M.	Mixed train to Racine and Kenosha; arrives at 10:05 A. M.	

LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE.

8:15 A. M.	12:15 P. M.	9:00 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	8:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.

4:45 P. M.	11:00 A. M.	11:30 A.M.
12:05 A. M.	7:00 P. M.	9:00 P.M.

MILWAUKEE & FOND DU LAC.

1:45 A. M.	9:00 A. M.	9:00 P.M
1:25 P. M.	9:05 P. M.	12:00 P.M.

MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.

4:30 P. M.	11:50 A. M.	8:30 P.M.

Mail Arrangements, Nov. 27th.

	Closes.	Arrives.
Eastern, Chicago & Mil., Way	12:00 M.	12:00 M.
Chicago P. O. Racine & Mississippi R. R., Kenosha, Dixon, &c. Way	9:00 P.M.	4:10 P.M.
Milwaukee & Mis. R. R. Way	9:00 P.M.	11:30 A.M.
Waukesha, Palmyra, Whitewater, Stoughton, Brodhead, Janesville, Monroe, Madison	1:30 A.M.	3:05 P.M.
La Crosse & Mil. R. R. Way	3:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.
La Crosse City, Sparta, East Randolph, Portage City, Kilbourn City, Beaver Dam, Fox Lake, Horicon, Iron Ridge, Mayville	9:00 P.M.	9:30 A.M. 12:30 P.M.
Watertown R. R. and Mil. & Baraboo Valley R. R.	9:30 P.M.	11:30 A.M.
Stage, North, to Port Washington	9:00 P.M.	2:00 P.M

NEWSPAPER LUNACY.—We find among our exchanges one done up tightly in a brown wrapper, as though the editor never intended it should be opened. We find, on spreading it out, that the column rules are turned; it wears the typographical weeds; it is in mourning. We search all over it for the solemn announcement of some distinguished man's death, and at last were rewarded with the following explanation of all this waste of ink:

"The hopes entertained of our glorious Union, cemented by the blood of our sires, and transmitted to us as a sacred legacy, have been blasted. The Union as it was, and should be, no longer exists; our hopes have departed, and we therefore wear the badge of mourning in the present issue."

Jerusha! To think that a fellow would daub himself up in this way, on account of the Union!

ORPHAN ASYLUM FESTIVAL.—The Fair and Festival of our Protestant Orphan Asylum at Albany Hall, was well attended yesterday. The display of useful and ornamental articles is large and attractive and the prices asked for them are moderate. A capital dinner was served up, yesterday, of which many of our merchants and business men partook. The *feature* of the entertainment was the attendance; the ladies of our city waiting upon their gentlemen guests and thereby enhancing tenfold the pleasure of the repast. In the evening the Hall was crowded.

The Fair will continue to-day and evening. Dinner will be served, as on yesterday, and we hope to see all the tables well filled. The Treasury of the Asylum is quite low; the demands upon it large; and we stand on the threshold of a long winter. Let every one contribute his mite to help take care of THE ORPHANS.

JOHN B. GOUGH.—It will be seen by an advertisement, that the Young Men's Association Lectures are coming on in rapid succession. JOHN B. GOUGH appears before the Association on Saturday evening, Dec. 8th and also on Monday evening, Dec. 10th. the latter not belonging to the course, and for which evening tickets will be purchased by all attendants.

It is not our purpose, nor is it necessary, to answer the question, who is JOHN B. GOUGH? as there is probably not an intelligent person in the community who cannot reply to it, or has not a greater or less desire to hear him. The more important consideration is, how shall the vast audience be disposed of who will flock to hear him.—Could not a gallery be extemporized in the Hall? At least, the stage will have to be seated, and every available inch of room on the floor. It is desirable, too, that all who can, should be provided with tickets, previous to the evening, so that the passage may not be choked at the ticket office.

INDICTMENTS.—The Grand Jury have found indictments against DANIEL HEFFER for manslaughter, in the Oak Creek case. No bills were found against the other two—JAIRINE and HEFFER.

Indictments were also brought in against the three garroters—DEAN, WILLIAMS and SMITH—for the assault upon Father DONNAHUE. DEAN was arraigned, plead guilty, and sentence was deferred. The two others have had a change of venue, from the Municipal Court to the Circuit Court.

AT the Annual Meeting of Ocean Engine Co. No. 5, held Dec. 4th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

CHAS. W. BIRDBACH, Foreman.
JOHN YOUNG, 1st Asst. do.
G. SALZER, 2d do do
JOHN FISCHBACH, Treasurer.
JAS. DAUDT, Secretary,
JOHN MEIERS, Steward.
JOHN DIMLER, Hose Captain.
MATH. KAUZA, Asst. do

THE NEXT CONCERT.—We have been favored with a glance at the programme of the next concert of the Musical Society. It is composed of some of the best pieces known in the musical world; but there are no nigger melodies, nor popular jigs, which we suspect will displease our friend of the *Wisconsin*.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A SLED.—We find an item upon our table, the purport of which is that a little girl was knocked down on Michigan street and run over by a sled-full of boys, who were "coasting" down Jackson street, on the sidewalk. We know nothing of the case, but think it "very likely."

THEATRE.—There is some talk of a theatre—we have heard the same kind of talk before. However, we hope a good company will visit us and do well. There are few Halls in the western country that can compare with the Academy of Music; all we want is the people.

THE EYE AND EAR.—DR. UNDERWOOD, the eminent oculist and surgeon, will remain in town, to-day, at the St. Charles Hotel, where he may be consulted on all diseases of the eye and ear. We believe that Dr. UNDERWOOD makes no charge for an examination or opinion.

LIGHT GUARD HOP.—The second Hop of the Milwaukee Light Guard comes off at their Armory this, Thursday, evening. The music will be of the best, and everything else to correspond. It will, no doubt, prove a very attractive and pleasant party.

THE GIFT CONCERT.—The tickets for the gift concert of the American Cornet Band are "passing away." If there are any lucky people about, they should supply themselves ere it is too late.

THE HOLIDAYS.—Things in the show windows begin to assume a Holiday aspect. Toys abound, and Christmas greens are being cut. Merry Christmas is upon us.

FESTIVAL AND FAIR.—The ladies of the Asbury M. E. Church will give a Fair and Supper at Conover's Hall on Wednesday, the 12th inst., for the benefit of the Church.

GODEY FOR JANUARY.—We are indebted to BAMFORD & BALDWIN for the January, 1861, number of Godey's Lady's Book. It contains six elegant engravings, and is, in every respect, a magnificent number. As this is the first number of a new volume, we need only hint to our readers to subscribe.—Messrs. BAMFORD & BALDWIN are in constant receipt of all the periodicals and newspapers from the East.

FARINTOSH AND ISLAY.—FRANK DAVLIN, at his Saloon on Main street, opposite the Newhall House, has just received an invoice of *genuine* Farintosh and Islay Whiskey. Those who wish to obtain a pure and choice article of Scotch, or Irish whiskey, can do so by calling on FRANK.

DINNER.—Recollect the dinner to-day, at Albany Hall, provided by the Orphan Asylum Fair.

Another Cure.

WAUWATOSA, Minn., April 15, 1857.

MESSRS. B PAGE, JR. & CO.—GENTLEMEN:—During the past seven years I have suffered from all the ills incident to a weakness of the digestive organs. At times—being seized with an extreme loathing of food—I have not tasted nourishment for days; and again, when an appetite partially returned, the stomach was unable to retain what was eaten. At the suggestion of a friend, who had received much benefit, in a similar case from your Holland Bitters, I procured a bottle, and before I had taken half of it, experienced much relief; and now, after having continued its use for a short time, enjoy excellent health.

Yours, &c., J. MASTER.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞Q. T. B.—The QUININE TONIC BITTERS of Mr. Atwood is endorsed by the highest names in the medical faculty in Boston, thereby ensuring a demand throughout New England that is unprecedented for no article calculated to invigorate and impart a healthy tone to the stomach and digestive apparatus. As a restorative in convalescence it stands unrivaled.

TAXES. TAXES.

I AM PREPARED TO CONTRACT for the payment of Taxes for 1860, at a liberal discount, and ask TAX payers to call upon me.

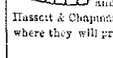
CITY AND COUNTY ORDERS bought and sold.

SAML. I. BRIDGE.

Under Newhall House, Michigan street.

nov19d67tdtf

REMOVAL.



MINER & FARIES have removed their Dental Rooms to the new and elegant suite of apartments over Hassett & Chapman's new store, on East Water Street, where they will practice Dentistry in all its branches.

G. B. MINER,
R. J. FARIES.

OUR ADVICE TO ALL WHO ARE IN any way troubled with Erysipelas, Canker, Salt Rheum, dorofula, or other forms of humor, is to use Dr. S. A. Weaver's justly celebrated and never-failing remedies for these complaints. We have no doubt, that at least half the chronic complaints in existence have their origin in some form of a humor, which only needs to be eradicated from the system, to save them from an untimely grave. We are glad that Dr. Weaver has turned his attention to this class of diseases which have been so long neglected and which have so rapidly increased in almost all parts of the world. The thousands who have already been cured, are but so many living certificates, appealing to suffering humanity; and attesting the worth of a truly valuable discovery.

☞Sold wholesale and retail by Greene & Button, and most of the druggists in Milwaukee.

nov15&20d&eowlm

THE ILLS OF MAN YIELD LIKE magic to the great powers of the Pain Killer.

KINSMAN, Ohio, May 30th, 1860.

J. N. H. HARRIS & CO., GENTS: I have for a few months past used Perry Davis' Pain Killer for DYSPEPSIA and LIVER COMPLAINT, and I must say it has done better for me than any other medicine that I have ever taken.

A friend of mine was afflicted with a severe cough, and was permanently cured by its use. I can recommend it as a valuable medicine to be kept in every house. Yours, &c., B. B. PELTON.

☞For sale by Greene & Button, H. Bosworth & Son, John Rice, C. Harrington, Milwaukee, and by all druggists and medicine dealers in the city and States. nov15d901dawlawlm

DR. S. C. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY Wine Bitters are an excellent alterative at all seasons of the year. They may be viewed as the great remedy to the human system; in dyspepsia, vertigo, and nervous irritability, they have no equal.

The Sherry Wine Bitters are for sale by Greene & Button, John H. Tesch, C. H. Gardiner & Co., Lafayette Lake, and druggists generally in Milwaukee and the State. nov15d90dlawawlm

☞"D. B. DE LAND & CO.'s Saleratus forever," shouted Kate, as she ran up the stairs, followed by Bridget with a freshly-baked pan of biscuit in her hands. "De Land's Saleratus forever." They were indeed tempting, and no wonder that the girls were delighted with their first experiment with this favorite of housekeepers. This Saleratus is perfectly pure, healthful, reliable, and of uniform quality.—Manufactured and for sale at wholesale by De Land & Co., Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y. Sold also by all dealers.

aug10d97dawcod6m

☞Families wishing to be furnished daily, at their residences, with MILK from the celebrated Waukesha Dairies of JESSE DAVIS, can do so by leaving orders at H. W. GEORGE & Co.'s Grocery Store, No. 31 Wisconsin street, Young's Block. decltf

ILLINOIS MONEY TAKEN AT PAR.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL TAKE ILLINOIS MONEY at 100 cents on the dollar (except those Banks which are discredited) in exchange for HARDWARE, IRON and other goods, and DEBTS DUE to us.

JOHN NAZRO & CO.

Milwaukee, Nov. 21, 1860. nov22d3f

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A GOOD GIRL, to do housework in a small family. None need apply unless well recommended. Enquire at this office, dlf

SEND YOUR
MAGAZINES, &C.,
TO THE
SENTINEL BOOK BINDERY,
AND HAVE THEM BOUND.
☞The Cost will be Trifling.☜

☞Healthy Bread, Cakes, Biscuit and Puddings. If you want nice light Bread and Biscuit, use Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus. It has not its equal in the world. It is much better to use with cream tartar than Soda. Do not be put off with any other. It is perfectly wholesome, and will produce one-eighth more bread than any other. Try it. For sale by many of the Grocers.

At wholesale by LITTELL & BAKER, DUTCHER, SEXTON & Co., and JOHN DAHLMAN & Co. may22,706

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Real Estate Agent,
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Under Newhall House Michigan St.

CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY bought, sold and exchanged. Taxes paid. Abstracts of title furnished. Notes, Mortgages, Stocks and other Securities negotiated. Loans obtained.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE effected in the best companies at lowest rates.

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CAPITALISTS desiring to find profitable investments are invited to call. Letters of enquiry will have prompt attention.

my21j152d1y SAML. I. BRIDGE.

A NEW PRINCIPLE.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.—These instruments are the smallest, lightest, show least, most durable, no rust, and guaranteed to give satisfaction in every instance.

☞Orders supplied and fitted at 205 East Water Street. J. M. ALLCOTT,
oct42168dtf Agent for Milwaukee.

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LAND, LOAN & INSURANCE AGENTS,
OFFICE UNDER STATE BANK.
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CONNECTIONS with all lines East. The Wisconsin State Lines run from Milwaukee to La Crosse, Fond du Lac and Waupun, on railroad routes. Also, from Milwaukee to Janesville, Madison, Watertown and Prairie du Chien. Stations at all important intermediate points.

☞Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
my1s1267d1f-1ypp A. WELLER, Agent.

READER, have you seen Professor WOOD'S advertisement in our paper? Read it; it will interest you.

☞Read advertisement of LINCOLN'S Commercial College in another column.

HASSETT & CHAPMAN are now daily receiving new goods. See their advertisement.

E. TOWNSEND MIX,
ARCHITECT,
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED, and Buildings superintended on reasonable terms. Office on corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in Ludington's Block.
Jan21j253d1y

To-Day's Advertisements.

Young Men's Association Lectures

THE THIRD LECTURE IN THE course will be given by

JOHN B. GOUGH,
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 8,

Mr. G. will deliver an EXTRA LECTURE on

Monday Evening, Dec. 10th,

Both

AT ALBANY HALL.

☞Doors open at 7; lecture at 8 o'clock.
☞Tickets for each LECTURE (IN US NO AT THE FIRST LECTURE) 81; Evening, 75 cents; at the Rooms, next door north of the Newhall House, at Hassett & Chapman's Bookstores, and at the door.
dec6d3td

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

Great and Extensive Sale of Books

STATIONERY, ENCYCLOPÆDIAS,

And Scientific, Mechanical and Agricultural Works,

TO TAKE PLACE AT THE STORE ROOM, NO. 163 EAST WATER STREET, next to Le Yard's Grocery Store,

THIS EVENING!

At 7 o'clock, and every evening, until the entire stock is sold. This is one of the largest collections of VALUABLE STANDARD WORKS in various departments of LITERATURE ever offered in this city, comprising Annuals and elegantly illustrated Works, Fine Bibles, Prayer Books, suitable for Holiday presents. Also, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Gold Pens, &c. The Books are new and warranted perfect, and will be sold without reserve. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine them during the day. dec5 CALEB WALL.

RELIGION & POLITICS.

THE REV. MR. CORNING'S THANKSGIVING Discourse is printed in pamphlet form. Price ten cents, and can be had of

STRICKLAND & CO.
135 East Water Street.

duc1

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK FOR AN EATING House on the Mil. & Miss. Railroad. Also, a girl for washing, ironing, and general housework. Apply at 301 East Water street. dec6d3t&d1w

EYE AND EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD, OF CHICAGO, ILL., the eminent and skillful operator on the Eye and Ear, whose reputation is so extensively known throughout the United States, will arrive in Milwaukee, Wis., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 5th, 1860, and may be consulted at the St. Charles Hotel, until noon of Dec. 15th. Dr. U. being a recently educated Physician and Surgeon of the old school, will be found fully capable to perform any operation on the Eye or Ear, by which to restore lost sight and hearing, or by other scientific means to remove any disease from those delicate organs, within the reach of science or human skill. No charge for examination or an opinion. nov15&30ddawdw

Christmas & New Years
PRESENTS!

THE NICEST AND CHEAPEST GOODS for Christmas and New Years Presents, to be had at

P. J. Gebhard's Confectionery,
NO. 351 EAST WATER ST.,
BETWEEN MARTIN AND BIDDLE STS.,

☞All orders in the Confectionery line will be promptly attended to. nov28d3m

Chapman's New Book!

A TRIBUTE TO KANE AND OTHER POEMS. By Geo. W. Chapman, of Milwaukee. Just received by STRICKLAND & CO.
135 East Water Street.

Improved, New Scale, Overstrung Base
PIANO FORTES.

THE BEST PIANO LATELY INTRODUCED to the Musical World.

A. H. GALE & CO., of New York,

Invite attention to their Improved Overstrung Base Pianos, as above. In volume and depth of tone they take the lead of all others. Received in Milwaukee by

dec5s3t&d1y A. B. VAN COTT.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS will be opened at the office of J. R. Brigham,

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 6, 1860.

The Abolitionists Disunionists.

Thurlow Weed, of the Albany *Evening Journal* after six years close affiliation with the Abolitionists, "has turned State's evidence," and testifies as follows against his confederates:

"There is little to be hoped from *extremes* on either side of the question. The *Fire-eaters* of the South, and the *Abolitionists* of the North, aim for different reasons, at the same end. Both are disunionists. The efforts of each have tended to a common object."

It is to be regretted, we think, that Seward, Weed & Co., did not make the discovery earlier; or, if they did, that they postponed the announcement of it until after the election was over. If the *Journal* had denounced the Abolitionists as disunionists, during the canvass, and refused to affiliate with them, our prescience would have been avoided. Instead of decent trouble might have been avoided. Instead of doing this, however, the *Journal* took a course which led both Abolitionists and Conservatives to believe that Seward, Weed & Co. were Abolitionists themselves.—*News, of yesterday.*

THURLOW WEED and the Albany *Evening Journal* treated "the Abolitionists" during the canvass, precisely in the same manner that they have spoken of them since. It is no new opinion, entertained, or expressed, by Mr. WEED and the *Journal*, that "the Abolitionists" of the North, like the "Fire-Eaters" at the South, are and have been, for years past, "Disunionists." The "Abolitionists" are for Disunion, because they see in the destruction of the Republic, the downfall of Slavery. The "Fire-Eaters" are Disunionists, because they see, in the breaking up of the confederacy, the revival of the African Slave Trade and the establishment of a Southern Slave Republic.—Thus, though for opposite and conflicting reasons, the fanatics and extremists, North and South, are for dissolving the Union. At the North, however, the number of the disunionists is insignificantly small, while at the South, under the influence of the present excited state of public feeling, it is unexpectedly and unhappily very large.

"Abolitionists" did not, and do not believe that, "Seward, Weed & Co. are abolitionists themselves." Indeed, they *know* better; and in all their conclaves, for years past, have assailed and denounced Mr. SEWARD and the Republican Party more frequently and more bitterly than any others. It is well known that "the Abolitionists," in the recent canvass, desired and hoped for the election of Mr. DOUGLAS, or Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and dreaded that of Mr. LINCOLN. In either of the first named alternatives, they counted upon the continuance of "the irrepressible conflict" and the increase of Slavery "Agitation." In the latter, they feared the early settlement of the question which, tho' affording them congenial occupation, has proved so detrimental to the public interests, so destructive to the harmony and good will which were wont to prevail between the North and the South, and so dangerous to the peace, prosperity and safety of the Republic and the perpetuity of the Union.

That the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN will bring the long-vexed question to a speedy and satisfactory settlement, we do not doubt. That even the Southern States, with the exception of never-to-be-satisfied South Carolina, will ere long concede the patriotic and conservative character of that Administration, we confidently believe. But is too much yet to expect, that Abolitionists, Secessionists and Disunionists, North and South, will so far conquer their prejudices, or abate their fanaticism, as to accept, gladly and peacefully, a result that would bring joy and gladness to the hearts of nine-tenths of the American people.

South Carolina Bound to Secede.

The following letter, addressed by ex-Governor HAMMOND of South Carolina, to the mass secession meeting at Columbus, Georgia, has, at least, the merits of brevity and directness:

RECEIVED, Nov. 21, 1860.

GENTLEMEN:—I have just received your dispatch.—It is impossible for me to comply with your flattering request. South Carolina will certainly secede from the Union on the 17th or 18th of December next. She intends to try it fully, at all costs. No more compromises of any sort. She will take no *guarantees*, but will go out high and dry forever. If Georgia will back her there will be little or no trouble. I only wish she had called her Convention for the day before and gone out first. We don't want to lead. We will gladly give Georgia the lead and all the honors. Let her put forth her hand and grasp them. She is and must be the Empire State of the South, and South Carolina will have, perhaps, a hard time without her sustaining arm. Your ob'd't serv't,

J. H. HAMMOND.

Committee of the Mass Meeting, Columbus.

South Carolina, it will be seen, has no "grievances" to enumerate, no "concessions" to ask, and no "guarantees" that she will accept. She is determined to secede, at all hazards, and by herself alone, if she cannot persuade Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi to follow her "will o' the wisp" lead. Were the secession movement confined to South Carolina alone, this determination, on her part, would put an end to all talk, or thought of further compromise and concessions. But as there is yet hope that the other Cotton States will hearken to the voice of reason, the appeals of Patriotism, the entreaties of the Border Slave States, and the declared desire and purpose of the North to protect them in all their constitutional rights, we approve of the prompt movement in the House of Representatives on the second day of the session, and fervently trust that it will lead to happy results.

ANOTHER "VICTIM OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE."—The Janesville Daily *Democrat* of the 4th inst., announces the withdrawal of Mr. BRISTOL the principal editor, and that the publication of the paper will be continued by Mr. MANN. In his valedictory, Mr. BRISTOL gives the following satisfactory reason for retiring from the *Democrat*:

"The *Democrat* was started three months ago, under promises and pledges that I considered honorable and binding on the part of the second party, but not one of which, I regret to say, has been fulfilled. This default has subjected to me a considerable loss, and feeling indisposed to continue in this course of personal pecuniary sacrifice, merely for the sake of affording an organ to the democratic party of Rock county, I have seen fit to dispose of my interest in the concern, much as I regret being obliged to do so."

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.—The Natchez *Free Trader* proposes the suspension of Northern debts as one of the remedies for the times. It proposes that each debtor shall pay into the State treasury the amount of the debt due his Northern creditor; the State of Mississippi to issue her bond for it, payable when the hostilities are over. Upon this the Natchez *Courier* remarks:

"The idea of any more Mississippi bonds is rather peculiar. She issued two sets, and repudiated them both; she was sued in her own courts upon them, after she had invited suit, and judgment rendered against her, and she has repudiated payment of the judgements; and to crown the whole, we understand, after she employed counsel to defend the suit, she repudiated the counsel fees—was sued upon that claim—judgments obtained—and those judgements remain unpaid to this hour."

PICKLED FRUITS, covered with beautiful representations of coats of arms, initials, mottoes, and other figures, were lately offered for sale in the markets of Vienna. They were made by cutting out in paper the desired letters or figures and then wrapping the paper closely about the peaches, pears, apples or plums, at the time when the fruit just begins to color. When ripe, the covered portion of the fruit is of a pure white, and the images cut in the paper appear in the natural color of the fruit.

MR. LINCOLN ON MR. STEPHENS' SPEECH.—A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., states that Mr. STEPHENS' Union speech was read by Mr. LINCOLN with great satisfaction. He is reported to have said that the best item of news he has received since the 6th of November was that of Mr. STEPHENS' election as delegate to the Georgia State Convention.

Thurlow Weed's Opinion on the Prospects of Disunion.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Dec 1st.

The suggestions, in a recent number of the *Journal*, of a basis of settlement of differences between the North and South, have, in awakening attention and discussion, accomplished their purpose. We knew that the proposed terms would be more distasteful than with our most valued friends. We knew that the occasion would be regarded as inopportune. We knew, also, that the provocations in the controversy were with our opponents. Nothing is easier, certainly, than to demonstrate the rightfulness of the position of the Republican Party—a party that was created by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and owes its recent triumph to the determination of slavery to extend and perpetuate its political dominion, aided by two successive and bestotted Federal Administrations.

But, unfortunately, the pending issue is to be decided irrespective of its merits. The election of Mr. Lincoln is the *pretext* for, and not the *cause* of disunion. The design originated with Mr. Calhoun, who, when he failed to be chosen President of the whole Union, formed the scheme of dividing it, and devoted the remainder of his life in training up the South to the crisis now impending. Mr. Calhoun had, in McDuffie, Hayne and other statesmen, eloquent auxiliaries. The contagion extended to other Southern States. And by diligence, activity, discipline and organization, the whole people of the Gulf States have come to sympathize with their leaders—the masses are, in their readiness for civil war, in advance of their leaders. They have been educated to believe us their enemies. This has been effected by systematic misrepresentations of the sentiments and feelings of the North—and mainly from the falsebloods of the insidious *Journal of Commerce*, the infamous *Express*, and the vagrant *Herald*. The result of this is, that the Southern people, with an unanimity not generally understood, are impatient for disunion; more than one-half of them are acting in utter ignorance of the intentions, views and feelings of the North. Nor will the leaders permit them to be disabused. Those leaders know that Mr. Lincoln will administer the Government in strict and impartial obedience to the Constitution and laws, seeking only the safety and welfare of the whole people, through the prosperity and glory of the Union. For this reason they precipitate the conflict, fearing that if they wait for a provocation, none will be furnished, and that without fuel their fires will be extinguished.

The question, involving the integrity of the Union, and the experiment of self-government, we repeat, will be decided irrespective of its merits. Three miserable months, of a miserable administration, must "drag its slow length along" before the Republican Administration can act or be heard.—During these three months its baneful influence will be seen and felt in the demoralization of popular sentiment. Its functionaries and its journals will continue to malign the North, and inflame the South; leaving, on the 5th of March, to their successors, an estate as wretchedly encumbered and dilapidated as imbecile or spendthrift ever bequeathed. Mismanaged as that estate has been, and wretched as its present condition is, we regard it as an inestimable, priceless and precious inheritance—an inheritance which we are unwilling to see wholly squandered before we come into possession.

To our dissenting friends who will not question our devotion to freedom, however much they may distrust our judgment, we submit a few earnest admonitions:

1. There is imminent danger of a dissolution of the Union.

2. This danger originated in the ambition and cupidity of men who desire a Southern despotism; and in the fanatic zeal of Northern Abolitionists, who seek the emancipation of slaves, regardless of consequences.

3. The danger can only be averted by such moderation and forbearance as will draw out, strengthen and combine the Union sentiment of the whole country.

The disunion sentiment is paramount in at least seven States, while it divides and distracts at least as many more. Nor is it wise to deceive ourselves with the impression that the South is not in earnest. It is in earnest, and the sentiment has taken hold of all classes with such blind vehemence as to crush out the Union sentiment.

Now, while, as has been said, it is easy to prove all this unjust and wrong, we have to deal with things as they are—with facts as they exist—with people blinded by passion. Peaceable secession is not intended; nor is it practicable, even if such was the object. Mad, however, as the South is, there is a Union sentiment there worth cherishing. It will develop and expand as fast as the darkness and delusion, in relation to the feelings of the North, can be dispelled. This calls for moderation and forbearance. We do not, when our dwelling is in flames, stop to ascertain whether it was the work of an incendiary, before we extinguish the fire! Hence, our suggestions of a basis of adjustment, without the expectation that they would be accepted, in terms, by either section, but that they might possibly inaugurate a movement in that direction. The Union is worth preserving. And it worth preserving, suggestions in its behalf, however crude, will not be condemned. A victorious party can afford to be tolerant—not, as our friends assume, in the abandonment or abatement of its principles or character—but in efforts to correct and disabuse the minds of those who misunderstood both.

Before a final appeal—before a resort to the "rough frown of war," we should like to see a convention of the people, consisting of delegates appointed by the States. After more than seventy years of "wear and tear," of collision and abrasion, it should be no cause of wonder that the machinery of government is found weakened, or out of repair, or even defective. Nor would it be unprofitable for the North and South, bringing their respective griefs, claims and proposed reforms to a common arbitrament, to meet, discuss and determine upon a future.

It will be said that *we* have done nothing wrong, and have nothing to offer. This, supposing it is true, is precisely the reason we should both *propose* and *offer* whatever may, by possibility, avert the evils of civil war, and preserve the blessings of Union.

Many suppose that the North has nothing to lose by a division of the Union. Some say, even, that we are to be gainers by it.—We do not, for obvious reasons, intend to discuss this aspect of the question. *But it is a mistake—a serious and expensive mistake.* The North and South were wisely, and by a good providence, united. Their interests, their welfare, their happiness, their glory, their destiny, is one. Separated, while the North languishes, the South becomes, first a Despotism, running riot for a season, with unrestrained African Slavery, to share, in time, the fate of every tropical nation, whether Despotism, Monarchy or Republic. That fate, induced by the indolence, luxury and laxity of the privileged few over the oppressed, degraded and enslaved many, is anarchy and destruction. That is written in the history of all nations—its ancient, sacred and crumbling, but instructive monuments are seen in Egypt, in Italy, in Central America and in Mexico.

These are the evils—and they are not imaginary—that we desire to avert. But conscious of the feebleness of a single voice, in the tempest, there is little to expect but to abide its peltings. The Republican party now represents one side of a controversy fraught with the safety and out of this Government and nation. As an individual we shall endeavor to do our duty; and as we understand it, that duty does not consist in folded arms, or sealed ears, or closed eyes. Even if, as our Rochester and Syracuse friends—and they are such in the truest meaning of the word—the North stands, in all respects, blameless in this controversy, much is needed to correct the impression of the Southern people, many of whom, truly informed, would join us in defending the Union. We do not mistake the mission of the Republican party in assuming, that while defending the free territory from aggression, it maintains and upholds the supremacy of the constitution and laws. The people have entrusted the Government to our keeping, and we must not abuse their confidence or disappoint their expectations.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.—The officers of the navy above the rank and including the rank of acting midshipmen, are proportioned among the several States as follows:

Virginia	216	Delaware	17
Maryland	116	Missouri	3
South Carolina	95	Iowa	13
Louisiana	78	Mississippi	9
New Jersey	59	Michigan	7
Kentucky	53	South America	4
West Indies	7	District of Columbia	53
Florida	7	New York	216
Alabama	13	North Carolina	44
Wales	2	Maine	23
Georgia	5	Connecticut	23
Wisconsin	5	Rhode Island	13
Pennsylvania	219	Ohio	29
Connecticut	50	Indiana	13
Massachusetts	51	England	3
Tennessee	22	Illinois	7
New Hampshire	27	Greece	2
Vermont	13	Arkansas	2

AN INCIDENT OF LIFE IN THE GOLD REGIONS.—Among the deep defiles of the Rocky Mountains, lately, a small company of men stood around the new-made grave of a dead companion. With heads uncovered they listened attentively to the words of the preacher as he offered up a prayer. While in the midst of it, one of the company discovered "the color" in the earth at his feet thrown up to make room for the remains of the deceased. In a loud whisper he communicated the rather exciting intelligence to his companions. All heard it, even the clergyman, who, suspending his prayer, opened his eyes to see his auditory scatter in search of "claim," he re-closed his eyes, hastily concluded his prayer, and started off on a run to join his fellows in securing a claim.

English Opinion on the American Election and Disunion.

From the London Times.

Beaten, as far as it appears at present, in the contest, the Democratic party have recourse to the ordinary device of the party that finds itself the weaker in the Presidential contest—that is, to the hackneyed threat of breaking up the Union. They said the same thing four years ago, before the victory declared for them; and, as their danger is at present so much greater, they repeat their threat with the more earnestness. *We confess that our notions of fair-play are much offended by such a threat.* Those who enter into an election with the mental reservation that they will not submit to the result unless it be favorable to themselves, are guilty of the same kind of unfairness as those who play at cards with the intention of receiving if they win, and refusing to pay if they lose. For ourselves, we confess that we have but little faith in these demonstrations. "Threatened men live long," and the American Confederacy is bound together by cords far too strong to be severed by a little idle gasconade. The threatened separation of the South from the North is like the threat of one of our own colonies to declare itself independent. It is the threat of doing a great deal of mischief to themselves in order to do a very little mischief to us.

In the six millions of blacks that are within her boundaries, the South has a formidable army of domestic enemies, and if any one wishes to judge of the terror which those domestic enemies excite, let him refer to the frightful scenes which are perpetrated in the State of Texas, with a cruelty which nothing but the most abject fear can account for. There would be little wisdom in separating from the Free States, who are bound to assist in maintaining the Federal authority throughout the Union, in order the more effectually to isolate the white in case of a conflict with the black population. It can, moreover, hardly be doubted that the Northern Slave States, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri would become free, and join the Northern Confederacy; so that the remaining States would find themselves deplorably weakened, and probably at the mercy of any powerful country that might choose to make war upon them, with the assistance of their slaves. Taxation would increase as security diminished, and the expenses of the Federal Government would have to be supported with resources already severely taxed by the expenses of the local administration.—Such a Confederacy would have in it none of the principles of increase, while the resources of the North and West would go on multiplying themselves by the same course of successful industry as heretofore.

For these and many other reasons which it is quite unnecessary to expatiate upon, we approach and that the men of the South, however loudly they may talk now, will be in no hurry after election to put their threats into execution. They will think it better to wait and see what kind of a man President Lincoln turns out to be before they commit themselves to a step so dangerous and so irretrievable. The experience of America as well as of England, tells them that the occupant of office is often a very different person from the candidate. *While a candidate, he has only to satisfy his own party; when in office he must seek to give reasonable satisfaction to both.* Such, we are bound to say, has been the conduct of Mr. Buchanan. Before he was placed in the White House we had many things to expect against him. Since that time he has acted, it seems to us, with fairness in domestic, and with moderation and courtesy in foreign transactions. It does not follow, that because Mr. Lincoln is elected by persons opposed to slavery, that he will therefore lend himself to any attack on the property or peculiar domestic institutions of the South. His power is exceedingly limited, and if the effect of his administration should be to place in the Supreme Court of the United States Judges a little less strenuous in their advocacy of Slavery, and to govern the Territories a little less in accordance with the creed of the Border Ruffians of Kansas, such enforced moderation will be for the benefit of the South as well as the North, and tend to conform much more than to lessen the stability of the Federal Union.

Return of the Prince of Wales.

From the London News.

The Prince of Wales brings home, we are persuaded, a heart thrilling with affection for the mighty offspring of England, and a deep respect for that energetic freedom and expanding power. He brings home, too, an intellect sharpened and strengthened by contact with the vitality of a new civilization. He has tasted the life and destiny of the New World, in the prairie, in the forest clearing, in populous cities, where but yesterday the pioneer plied his ax. He has seen a nation of soldiers without an army, civil order without a police—wealth, luxury and culture without a Court or an aristocracy. He has learned to mingle with the busy crowd of men without the intervention of chamberlains and courtiers; he has found respect without ceremony, and honor without adulation. He has dwelt, too, in England at sea; and nowhere can he have better learned the secret of England's greatness than in his experiences on board the *Hero* in the Atlantic. It is only due to the Duke of Newcastle to say that the Prince has been singularly fortunate in the selection of a Secretary of State to attend him in his travels. It seems a happy coincidence that at the hour when the royal squadron was making the English land on Wednesday night the Prime Minister was eloquently acknowledging the hospitalities which the Prince of Wales had enjoyed in the United States.

THE PRINCE IN AMERICA.

From the London Times.

It is not everybody who can beat do that which is his most natural part, for it is the highest merit to be just that which a man ought to be. The commonest form of error is to attempt a part not one's own, or to combine two in one. The Prince of Wales has only shown himself in his own proper character as the head of the young British gentry, the future sovereign of a constitutional country, and the representative of an empire whose best interests are to be at peace with all the world, and which neither hopes for aggrandizement nor fears any foe. He has expressed to the Americans the real sentiment of every British heart to that great cognate nation. There is none in this which we are all so interested; none the success and glories of which we all hear with such unmixed satisfaction; none with which we so identify ourselves. The Prince of Wales, while showing the feelings of a true-born Englishman, has elicited the feeling of all true-born Americans, and so brought the two face to face and made them feel they are brothers.

LORD PALMERSTON ON THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

At a public banquet in London, Lord Palmerston thus alluded to the reception of the Prince of Wales in America:

"You have alluded to an event which has awakened the deepest interest in the mind of every Englishman: I mean the visit of the Prince of Wales to the North American Continent. It was to be expected that when the future hope of England visited the subjects of Her Majesty in our North American Provinces he would be received with that enthusiastic affection which becomes a loyal and attached people. Our anticipations have not been disappointed. The reception of the Prince has been worthy of the People who gave it, and honorable to the family of which he is so distinguished a member; and we may hope that that visit will cement more closely those ties which, I trust, are long destined to bind together that portion of the Queen's dominions and the mother country. [Hear, hear.] But we had not an equal right to expect that when His Royal Highness visited the United States he would be received with anything more than the courtesy which civilized nations accord to distinguished members of the reigning family of another country.

But I must say it has been most gratifying to witness the cordiality, the heartfelt kindness, the generous hospitality, and I may say the enthusiastic delight with which that illustrious Prince was welcomed by our cousins in the United States. [Cheers.]—They have shown themselves, indeed, to be a noble and generous people—they have shown that they have not forgotten the common stock from which they and we have sprung; and, in spite of events, which, if not buried in oblivion, might have produced some slight alienation between us, they received our future Sovereign—and I trust that future may be long distant—they received the eldest son of our gracious Sovereign, not as if he were a stranger belonging to another land, but as if he had been born in their own country, and had been a citizen of their own Republic. [Cheers.] I trust, gentlemen, that the remembrance of the generous kindness thus exhibited by the people of the United States will ever be cherished by the people of these kingdoms. I believe the memory of the Prince's visit will long survive in the breasts of the American nation, and that these mutual recollections will tend more closely than ever to knit together those two great branches of the same noble, and I will say, illustrious stock. [Cheers.]

GUERNSEY'S BALM!

FOR PORT WASHINGTON, SHEBOYGAN, Manitowoc & Two Rivers.

THE SPLENDID NEW Steamer COMET, Captain I. PAENT, will take the place of the Steamer Huron and leave my dock for the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 5 o'clock P. M. R. OLMSTED, Agent.

nov28-1m1tf

UMBRELLAS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EXTRA large sizes, just received. Every variety of silk, gingham, cotton and alpaca Umbrellas, at unusually low rates. L. KNEELAND & CO.

nov16 125 Main street.

Auction Sales.

WHEREAS, THE MANITOWOC AND Mississippi Railroad Company, a Corporation duly constituted by the laws of the State of Wisconsin, did execute to the subscribers, on the first day of October, in the year A. D. 1856, a mortgage deed, whereby all their railroad, from its eastern commencement in the village of Manitowoc, to the Iron Ridge, at the village of Menasha, in the county of Winnebago, being forty-two miles in distance, as at present constructed, together with all and singular the roadway and land thereto or hereafter acquired, or to be procured or acquired, for right of way within the limits aforesaid, together with all buildings, fences, privileges, rights, franchises, and real estate owned by said Company for the purpose of said road, or which would be thereafter owned or so acquired by the said company, within the limits aforesaid, and all the tolls, income, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all lands which were or should be used and occupied for depots or stations, or which should be thereafter procured or acquired, with all the buildings standing, or which should be erected thereon, together with all locomotives, tenders, passenger cars, freight cars, shops and machinery owned or thereafter acquired by the said company, and in any way belonging or appertaining to the said railroad constructed and to be constructed within the limits aforesaid, including all its property, real or personal, pertaining to said railroad, within said limits aforesaid, as fully as credit and franchises thereunto belonging, were conveyed to the undersigned, to be held by them in trust for and as a security to the purchasers and holders of all bonds issued by said company, and secured by said mortgage deed, and of the interest thereon, as should become due.

And whereas, by said mortgage deed, it was provided that if said railroad company should fail, neglect or refuse to pay the principal sum, or any part thereof, or any of the interest on any of the bonds of said company secured by said mortgage deed, at the time or times the same shall become due and payable, according to the tenor of said bonds, when demanded, then, in the expiration of sixty days from and after default, neglect or refusal, in case such principal or interest should then remain unpaid, the subscribers hereto were authorized to direct by said mortgage deed, to cause the said premises, real and personal estate, and property, rights and franchises, to be sold, in such manner as they should deem necessary to effect the object of said mortgage deed, and the interest of all the said mortgage bonds as should then be outstanding, to the end that the purchaser or purchasers thereof, the Bank of Wisconsin aforesaid, or in the city of New York, or elsewhere, at least ninety days previous notice of the time and terms of such sale, and of the railroad personal property and real estate, rights and franchises to be sold, by publishing the same in three newspapers printed in the city of Milwaukee, and in three newspapers printed in the city of New York, in order to pay and discharge the principal and interest of the mortgage bonds aforesaid, and to make sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, and to execute to the purchaser or purchasers thereof a good and sufficient deed of conveyance in fee simple for the same, which sale shall be absolutely final and conclusive against the said company, their successors and assigns, and all persons claiming under them, of all right, interest or claim of, in or to the said premises, and personal estate and property, rights and franchises, or any part thereof.

And whereas, the interest that became due on the first day of October, 1857, upon all the bonds issued by said Company, secured by the mortgage deed aforesaid, amounting to the sum of three thousand one hundred and fifteen dollars, was not paid by said Company, and which interest, and more than one-half of said bondholders have given the undersigned due and sufficient written notice, in full compliance with the conditions of said mortgage, and have required them to proceed to sell said property in order to pay the amount due them on said bonds.

Notice, therefore, is hereby given, that in pursuance of the authority in us vested by said mortgage deed, we will expose for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all and singular the said mortgaged property, or any of them, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1861, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, all and singular the Manitowoc and Mississippi Railroad Company, together with the privileges, rights, immunities, franchises and property and real estate of said Company, with all the rights, privileges and profits appertaining thereto, in order to pay off the principal sum of said Company, to said bondholders, and the cost and expenses of this sale.

New York, August 28, 1860.

HIRAM PRAGG, } Trustees.
JAMES HORNER, }

nov6-2m3taw2 Trustees.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

CLOTHING.—OVERCOATS, DRESS Coats, Frock Coats, and Business Coats, will be sold this day and night at Auction, or at private sale, at twenty-four per cent. discount on New York cost. CALEB WALL.

Pianos, Melodeons, &c.

GREAT BARGAINS!

GREAT BARGAINS!

GREAT BARGAINS!

Splendid Pianos!
Durable Pianos!
The Best Pianos!
The Cheapest Pianos!

At Hempsted's Music Store!

At Hempsted's Music Store!

At Hempsted's Music Store!

266 MAIN ST.
266 MAIN ST.
266 MAIN ST.

oct31

Pianos, Pianos, Pianos!

NEW MUSIC STORE,

Bowman's Block, Milwaukee Street.

GEO. C. STEVENS,

BEGS RESPECTFULLY TO inform the citizens of Milwaukee that he has opened the above store as agent for A. B. Van Doren, for the sale of

Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, &c.

PIANOS for all the best makers.
MELODEONS of Prince, S. Foster and Mason & Hamlin, of Boston.
VIOLINS, GUITARS, and all other instruments.
INSTRUCTION BOOKS, Vocal and Instrumental, and NEW MUSIC as soon as published.
Pianos to rent. Musical Instruments repaired and Pianos tuned. Orders for HESS' QUADRILLE HAND received here.

☞ Milwaukee street, next north of Post Office, up stairs. oct25 GEO. C. STEVENS, Agent.

WM. ASCHMAN'S

PIANO-FORTE, ORGAN & Melodeon Manufactory, corner of Ninth and Cedar streets, Milwaukee, Wis. Orders for tuning and repairing of instruments may be left with C. LAUBOLD, Young Men's Association Rooms,) next door north of the Newhall House, up stairs.

☞ A good assortment of Pianos on hand. This business warrants the proprietor in claiming a share of patronage. ☞ Pianos tuned for $1 jel21-1y

Dissolution Notices.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of "Elliott & Thomas," is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts belonging to the firm have been transferred to John Thomas, who is also authorized to receive and collect the same. All outstanding accounts against said firm will be settled by the said John Thomas, who will carry on the milling business at the mills heretofore occupied by "Elliott & Thomas."

Milwaukee, Nov. 9th, 1860.

GEORGE H. ELLIOTT,
JOHN THOMAS.

nov12-2m10w

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, in the Livery and Exchange business, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Samuel Post is duly authorized to collect all debts and accounts due to the late firm of BUTLER and POST.

J. H. BUTLER,
S. T. POST.

☞ N. B.—The business will be continued at the old stand by Messrs. BENHAM and POST, and the continued patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Milwaukee, Nov 26, 1860. nov27d2w

NOTICE.

BY THE DISSOLUTION OF THE FIRM of Binford, Blackmarr & Co., the connection of N. V. Blackmarr with the firm of H. C. Bradley & Co., ceases from and after this date.

The business will be continued by the undersigned under the name and style of H. C. Bradley & Co.

Milwaukee, Sept. 20, 1860.

H. C. BRADLEY,
HARRISON HANFORD & CO.

oct25d3m7w

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing, under the firm and style of Binford, Blackmarr & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent.

All the property, goods, notes and accounts belonging to said firm are transferred to Harrison, Hanford & Co., who alone are authorized to receive and collect the same. All obligations of the firm will be settled and paid by Harrison, Hanford & Co.

HARRISON, HANFORD & CO.,
N. V. BLACKMARR.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 22, 1860. sep22-K12d3m

SCHUMACHER & JOHNSON

MANUFACTURERS of the GREAT WESTERN FIRE, POWDER & Burglar-Proof Safes,

Vault Doors, etc. All our Safes are supplied with our own New Plan Cylinder Bolt and Vault Door Locks, which have no key nor key hole, and consequently cannot be picked nor blown open with powder, besides being put on so as to leave no possible chance for driving them from the doors. jy7-2657d1y

A NEW

Hoop and Ratian Machine!!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS SUCCEEDED in perfecting Machines for the purpose of splitting and dressing Hoops. The principles developed in the Machines are admired by mechanics for simplicity and durability, as the slight power required to operate them, in consequence of the oscillating or vibrating motion of the Splitting Knife applied to opening the fibre, and the simple arrangement for entering in, and requiring no alteration in setting the smallest hoop to large hogshead hoops, and for the ease with which they are driven on Coopers, Willows and Basket Stuff. The machines have received the highest premiums at the late Fairs in Boston and Albany.

Parties wanting Machines we would refer to Mr. D. A. BARNETT, of Herkimo, Wis., who has a set in operation.

☞ Machines and Rights for States, Counties Towns and Shops for sale by the PATENTEES, Peter Ritter and Builder, Fitchburg, Worcester county Mass. nov19s2m13m

August Fleitzheim & Co.,

CABINET MAKER,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

FINE & COMMON FURNITURE.

UPHOLSTERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

Oneida Street, North Side,

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE BRIDGE. sp13s67y

GUERNSEY'S BALM!

FOR PORT WASHINGTON, SHEBOYGAN, Manitowoc & Two Rivers.

THE SPLENDID NEW Steamer COMET, Captain I. PAENT, will take the place of the Steamer Huron and leave my dock for the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 5 o'clock P. M. R. OLMSTED, Agent.

nov28-1m1tf

UMBRELLAS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EXTRA large sizes, just received. Every variety of silk, gingham, cotton and alpaca Umbrellas, at unusually low rates. L. KNEELAND & CO.

nov16 125 Main street.

Clothing, &c.

NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,

FOR THE

CUSTOM TRADE

ALSO,

A New Stock of

Gents' Furnishing Goods!!

REMEMBER THAT

Mr. E. L. WOODS,

THE FAVORITE ARTIST,

IS AT

DUTTON'S,

23 WISCONSIN STREET,

sep1-2m12t1d1y

THE TOM THUMB!!

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL

I TAKE THIS METHOD OF RESPECTfully informing the citizens of Milwaukee that I have opened a Branch of my

ST. LOUIS TOM THUMB

Boys' Clothing Store,

At 221 East Water Street,

Known as the EMPIRE BLOCK. As I have come here for the express purpose of doing business, I earnestly solicit a call, as I feel assured it will be to my pecuniary advantage—you will get cheap and reliable Goods and I shall get some cash.

Independent of my Boys' Clothing, I shall keep a full assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S

Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

☞ Remember the TOM THUMB, 221 East Water street. HENRY MYERS, Agent.

oct25-2m6d&w

Books and Stationery.

ESTABLISHED IN 1847.

H. NIEDECKEN & CO.,

No. 219 East Water St., Mil.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Paper & Stationery Warehouse

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW AND large stock of Goods. Please call and examine our new stock of every variety of

PAPER,

Which we have been fortunate to buy at EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES, and which we therefore are enabled to, and will sell lower, than they ever have been sold at here before.

Our Jobbing Envelopes at New York prices.

STATIONERY of every description, at prices that defy competition. That first-class

BOOKBINDERY,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,

And Ruling Establishment,

Of ours, which is so well and favorably known all over the State, is in a flourishing condition, under the superintendence of that King of Rulers and Binders, EDWARD QUINN, and stands ever ready to do any kind of work in that line, BETTER and CHEAPER than any other Bindery in the State.

☞ N. B.—Don't forget—A new Price List P. S. Sent for 25 cts. A new kind of Reference Files, very practical. sep15s1y

H. C. BRADLEY & CO.,

Rag and Paper Dealers,

WAREHOUSE, NO. 6 REES' BLOCK,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

H. C. BRADLEY. HARRISON HANFORD & CO.

feb15d1y1yrs

The 7th Volume

—OF—

THE WISCONSIN REPORTS,

CAN BE FOUND AT

S. C. WEST'S.

ALSO THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF Law Blanks, Blank Books, Stationery, &c.—Lawyers will do well to call.

My Stock of WALL PAPER is the

Largest in the City.

S. C. WEST,

dec2l1t23d1y 185 East Water st., Milwaukee.

HARRISON HANFORD & CO.,

PAPER DEALERS,

NO. 1 WISCONSIN STREET,

MILWAUKEE.....(Jeffersonblv).....WISCONSIN.

Drugs and Medicines.

10 TONS PUTTY "BLADDERS."
3 TONS RED LEAD, ENG.
1 TON LITHARGE.
20 CASKS ROCHELLE OCHRE.
2 CASKS ENG. ROSE PINK.
5 CASKS PRUSSIAN BLUE.

5 CASES ULTRAMARINE BLUE,
50 BBLS ASSORTED LAMP BLACK,
75 BBLS ENGLISH WHITING,
50 BBLS WHITE CHALK,
25 BBLS VEN. RED, ENGLISH,
5 BBLS PATENT DRYER.

10 Casos Amer. Vermillion,
5 Bags Eng. Vermillion,
1 Bag Trieste Vermillion,
2 Casos Chinese Vermillion,
25 Cases Chrome Green,
50 Casos Paris Green.

BOSWORTH & SONS,
Wholesale Druggists, Milwaukee.

oct3

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

HENRY FESS, JR.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST

195 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

TALLOW OIL.

25 BBLS. TALLOW OIL, A TIP-TOP article, for sale by HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist, 195 East Water Street.

REED'S BAKING POWDERS, FOR sale, by the gross or dozen, also, at retail. HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist.

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. 5 gross received and for sale by HENRY FESS, JR., Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee.

jan19

CONCENTRATED LYE.—30 CASES RECEIVED, and for sale by HENRY FESS, JR., 195 East Water st.

AYERS' CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR sale by HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist.

JOHN RICE,

Wholesale Druggist, and Jobber

—IN—

ALCOHOL,
BURNING FLUID,
CAMPHENE,
TURPENTINE,
LINSEED OIL,
WINDOW GLASS
GLASS WARE,
PAINTS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
AND BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS.

ALSO HAVE LEAD AND ZINC Ground in Oil, put up in 100 and 25 lb Casks, made of extra strength and with bales suitable for a Pleasure Post, at ¼ and ½ advance of price for it in bulk. Will also buy Ground and making contracts for GINSENG ROOT at the highest market price.

83 East Water Street,

MILWAUKEE,.....WISCONSIN.

jel1

PRINTING INKS!

New Haven Printing Ink Mills,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

S. H. KEELER & SON,

PROPRIETORS.

Have always on hand and offer for sale at the lowest prices, a large assortment of

NEWS, BOOK AND JOB INK,

WHICH THEY GUARANTEE EQUAL to any in the market, and inferior to none. These Inks have been long used in the principal Eastern and Southern printing offices, *and in no case have they failed to give satisfaction.*

ORD

Special Notices.

THE NEW AMERICAN WATCH!

Made at Waltham, Mass.

IN ORDER TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS of gentlemen who prefer a thinner Watch than those usually made by us, we have lately issued a new style of Watch on the three-quarter plate model, especially designed for this purpose.

In establishing this new series, it has also been our design to produce a Watch in every way superior to the best and highest priced products of the most reputable of English and Swiss manufacturers; and no labor or expense has been spared to this end.

In all respects of fine and durable material, of external and internal finish, of accurate compensation and adjustment, of mathematically just proportions, and of *practical results*, our new three-quarter plate Watch challenges comparison with any in the world.

The following named gentlemen may be referred to in relation to these Watches:

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Me., John G. Saxe, Vermont,
N. P. Willis, New York, Hon. N. P. Banks, Mass.
Horace Greeley, Frank Leslie,
Cyrus W. Field, New York, Wm. H. Cary, N. York,
Paul Morphy, New Orleans, Norman Wiard, Wis.
Dr. J. Marion Sims, Prof. Bartlett, West Pt.
Lieut. H. A. Wise, U.S.N., Col. W. J. Hardee, U. S. A.
S. I. Prime, L.L.D., Wm't Pit's, Wilson G. Hunt, N. York.
Gen. G. P. Morris, N. York, Peter Cooper, N. York.

CAUTION.—As our Watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the watch, and signed by our Treasurer, E. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.

As these watches are for sale by jewelers generally throughout the Union, the American Watch Company do not solicit orders for single watches.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Wholesale Agents No. 182 Broadway, N. Y.
nov3-eod2m[illegible]-wlm-eod4w6w

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES

BRYAN'S
Pulmonic Wafers!!

THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFERS," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are mere counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing,
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Soreness of the Chest, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incident Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Throat and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are admired by Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting Cures,
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No family should be without a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.

No traveler should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS on his person.

Persons should never object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Twenty-five Cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers.
oct18-[illegible]eod6w

INFLAMMATIONS.

N. BINGHAM, A CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN of Utica, N. Y., says—"I have treated cases of Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels and Kidneys, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Child Bed Fever, with Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment with perfect success, even when all internal remedies have failed; also cases of Croup, Scarlet Fever, Canker and Ulcerated Throat and Lungs with like success. In the Epidemic known as the Putrid Erysipelas by which so many valuable lives were lost I tested it frequently and it never failed of effecting a speedy and certain cure. In cases of Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frozen limbs, Chilblains, &c., it cures like a charm. No Physician or family will be without this medicine after becoming acquainted with its power to cure."

Sore Lips, Chapped Hands and Chilblains, are completely cured by two or three applications of the Magnetic Ointment.

☞ Sold by all medicine dealers.
jy19-[illegible]wsowom

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Asthma Remedy.

AFTER EVERY PRESCRIPTION IN the pharmacopœia, every drug in the dispensary, every approved system of diet and regimen, has been tried upon the Asthmatic patient in vain, *he can cure himself* in a few weeks at furthest, with this great vegetable remedy. Mothers who have given it in whooping cough know also that it removes all danger in the worst cases.

Price 50c. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. nov19d1m

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething.—This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

Look well for the genuine article, with fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, on the outside wrapper, without which none is genuine.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 13 Cedar street, New York.
Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice. je15-119d-w&twly

Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.

Nelly is rosy and Tommy is fat;
Both were, a month since, as lean as a rat;
Both were from worms in a terrible plight,
Convulsed in the day time and sleepless at night.
"What wrought the change?" BRYAN'S VERMIFUGE sure,
Tasteless as water and certain to cure.
Put up in bottles. Price 25 dimes. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and by druggists. nov19d1m

SETTLED FOREVER!

The important question of
POISON IN HAIR DYES!
Cristadoro's Hair Dye
Has been analyzed and
DECLARED HARMLESS!
By
Prof. ROBERT CHILTON, of New York,
The first analytic in America. Effect of the Dye almost instantaneous. Imparts a jet black or any shade of brown. Color rich, natural and uniform. Manufactured No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers.
dec6-w2t-d&wlm

Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture,

THE ESTABLISHED AND STANDARD remedy for couch, cold, influenza, hoarseness, and all irritations of the mucous membrane of the throat, palate and nose, is endorsed by physicians, and all who have used it, as a preparation that has no rival in the field.

Price 25 cts. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. nov19d1m

COUGHS.—THE SUDDEN CHANGES of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.

See advertisements. nov29-[illegible]wawom

Fruit, &c.

APPLES.

5,000 BARRELS CHOICE WINTER FRUIT, comprising the following varieties:

PIPPINS, (20 or 30 BELL FLOWERS, GILL FLOWERS, GREENINGS, TALLMAN SWEETS, ENGLISH STREAK, SPITZENBERGS, RUSSET, BALDWINS, SEEK-NO-FURTHERS, and WINE APPLES, &c., &c., &c.

The above Fruit was raised in Orleans Co., N. Y., and is far superior to Michigan Fruit for keeping through the winter, and is put up in the best order, in nice new packages; the packages are one-fourth larger than common apple barrels. The prices will be sold cheap, by COLLINS & ANDRE,
At the Uncleared Warehouse,
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3,000 BBLS. CHOICE N. Y. WINTER Apples, all hand picked, in large bbls., for sale at 170 East Water street, by
nov16-[illegible]d1y J. G. GOODRICH.

100 BBLS. APPLES, FOR PRESENT use, for sale cheap, at $1.25 to $1.75, at No. 170 East Water street, under H. Friend & Bro.

2,000 LBS. GRAPES, CATAWBA and ISABELLA, just received and for sale cheap, at No. 170 East Water st., by
J. G. GOODRICH.

Carriage Painting

DONE
IN THE VERY BEST STYLE,
—AND ON—
REASONABLE TERMS,
—BY—
J. RASTALL.
Shop at the FOOT OF MASON ST., over Butler & Post's Livery Stable. je23-[illegible]7d1y

PAINT BRUSHES.

WE HAVE ON HAND THE BEST LOT of Paint Brushes ever offered in this market, and for sale at prices to suit the times.
HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist,
No. 128 East Water st.

THE SENTINEL.

Terms of the Sentinel.

CASH, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY, delivered in City, per annum		$7.00
do	do do six months	4.00
do	do do three months	2.00
do	do per week	15
Papers to the Trade, per hundred		2.00
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do	single copies, 3 cents.	
TRI-WEEKLY, per annum		4.00
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CLUB RATES FOR THE WEEKLY.		
To clubs of four (to one address) per annum		5.00
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Address JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers Daily Sentinel, Milwaukee, Wis.

CRADLE SONG OF THE POOR.

"Hush! I cannot hear to see thee
Stretch thy tiny hand in vain;
I have got no bread to give thee,
Nothing, darling, can I get;
When God sent thee first to bless me,
Proud and thankful too, was I,
Now, my darling, I, thy mother,
Almost long to see thee die.
Sleep, my darling, dost not weary,
God is good, but life is dreary.

"I have watched thy beauty fading,
And thy strength day by day,
Soon, I know, will want and fever
Take thy little life away.
Famine makes thy father reckless,
Hope hath left both Him and me;
We would suffer all, my baby,
Had we but a crust for thee.
Sleep, my darling, thou art weary,
God is good, but life is dreary.

"Better thou shouldst perish early,
Starve so soon my darling one,
Than live to want, to sin, to struggle
Vainly still as I have done,
Better that thou shouldst be lonely,
With my joy, my peace, were flown,
Ere thy heart grow cold and careless,
Reckless, hopeless, like my own.
Sleep, my darling, thou art weary,
God is good, but life is dreary.

"I am wasted, dear, with hunger,
And my brain is all oppressed,
I have scarcely strength to comfort thee,
Wan and feeble, to my breast.
Patience, baby, God will bless us,
Death will come to thee and me,
He will take us to His Heaven,
Where no want or pain can be.
Sleep, my darling, thou art weary,
God is good, but life is dreary."

Such the plaint that late and early,
Did we listen, we might hear
Close beside us—but the chunder
Of a city dulls our ear.
Every heart, like God's bright angel,
Can but count such sorrow cease;
God has glory when his children
Bring his poor ones joy and peace!
Listen, nearer—while she sings
Sound the fluttering of wings!

THE FACE AT THE WINDOW.

It was a woman's face I saw as I drew rein at Cuthbert Hall—pale, calm, almost proud face, with large Creole eyes, and coal black hair, looped away from the cheek in heavy and shining folds.

I have seen many more beautiful faces during my winters in New York and in Washington—my summers at Cape May, Newport and Nahant, and besides I was expecting to meet at the Hall a certain Southern belle and heiress, a sister-in-law of the friend who had invited me to his home. So I only gave a passing glance to the pale stranger and dismounting rang the bell.

A slave answered the summons and conducting me to the library went to call his master. A few moments after the door opened, and the lady who I had seen at the window came in with two curly headed children clinging about her. She bade me good morning in a voice sweet as the thrill of a lute string, and said with some embarrassment:

"I am sorry that Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbert are both out riding."

"Ah, so am I," was the answer, "but I suppose they will not be gone long, for though they did not expect me to-day, I wrote them I should probably be here this week."

"Then you are Mr. Vincent."

"Richard Vincent, at your service; and now introduce yourself"

"I—I—I am"—she paused, wound one of the little girl's ringlets about her finger in her confusion, and began again; "I am —" once more she hesitated and I resumed.

"I have guessed it—you are the governess."

She smiled, but the color mounted to her very temples.

"Poor and proud," I soliloquized, "how that blush becomes her."

At this moment we heard the tramp of horses' feet, and saw Cuthbert and his beautiful wife dashing up the broad avenue leading to the mansion. The governess hastily left me, and I shortly after saw her talking to my friends in the verandah. Their brief conference over, my host and hostess entered, and gave me the cordial welcome which is the characteristic of the South. When the greetings had been interchanged, I turned to Cuthbert, and said—

"Pray where is Miss Dupont, the charming sister-in-law of whom you spoke?"—He and his wife exchanged significant glances, and I continued—"I am all impatience to see this paragon—don't keep me long in suspense."

"I will not—you will see her at dinner."

The next moment the dressing bell rang, and the host led the way to the guest chamber, where he left me to make my toilet. In those days I was not indifferent to my personal appearance, and with the aid of an attentive slave, I arrayed myself in the most elegant suit my wardrobe afforded.

"I wonder if I shall suit the heiress?" I queried mentally, as I took a last survey in the mirror and descended to the dining hall.

There near the table sat Cuthbert and his wife, the face I had seen at the window and not far from the governess a young lady with a fair complexion, a blooming cheek, the sunniest blue eyes, and a profusion of golden hair. I was a connoisseur in ladies' dress at that period, and I took in at a glance her costly India muslin robe, with its frills of Mechlin lace, the splendor of her bracelets, necklace and eardrops, and the exquisitely wrought golden comb that bound up the rich tresses. Why was it that my eyes wandered from her to the pale, calm governess, with her bands of raven hair and her great eloquent eyes, and a dress that fell about her Dunmist.

"Blanche," said my host, allow me to present an old and valued friend—Robert Vincent."

The blonde beauty colored, simpered, and with an inclination she intended to be like that of a prima donna to an applauding audience, acknowledged my bow."

"Miss Marguerite," resumed Cuthbert, "this is the guest we have been expecting"

She bowed with the grace of a queen, and I bowed as respectfully as if she had indeed been one, as I said:

"We have had the pleasure of meeting before, Cuthbert."

"As I told you," murmured the governess, "I went down to tell him you were absent."

The ceremonies of dinner now began, and as a seat had been assigned me beside Blanche I tried to play the agreeable, but I found my thoughts wandering to the pale, silent girl opposite. When the meal was over, and the ladies had left the room, we lingered at our wine.

"What do you think of my sister?" asked Cuthbert.

"She is very beautiful," I replied.

"And have you fallen in love at first sight?"

"If I have I shall not tell you!" I exclaimed, and then we went on chatting in a merry strain. When we adjourned to the great, cool, luxurious parlor, I found Mrs. Cuthbert and her sister, but the governess was walking to and fro on the terrace, apparently deeply absorbed in thought. The usual small talk ensued, and at last, at my request, the heiress sat down at the piano and begged and sang with much skill. I had observed a harp in the handour adjacent, and begged her to sweep its strings for me.

"I cannot," she said, "but Miss Marguerite can; I will call her," and moving to the window she exclaimed imperiously—

"Come, Marguerite, we wish you to play us some airs on the harp."

The governess hesitated a moment, came in and took a seat by the harp. As she sat there I noticed, for the first time, the superb proportion of her figure, the graceful poise of her head on the stately neck; but I forgot these when she smote the chords of the harp and began to sing. Was she an improvisatrice? I thought she must be, so full of soul was the music she poured forth, and when she concluded I asked Mrs. Cuthbert whose composition it was.

"Her own," she replied, "and she never knows what she is going to sing when she commences"

I uttered no fulsome words of commendation to Marguerite, but my eyes must have spoken volumes of approval.

That night, when I retired to rest, my dreams were not haunted by the heiress, but by the pale face I had seen at the window—the face of Marguerite, the governess.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

WOOLEN GOODS.

THE MOST FASHIONABLE KNITTED HOODS, JOCKEYS, and all other kinds of knitted work, are manufactured; and all kinds of EMBROIDERING done at the Fancy Goods Store of S. LITTAUER,
228 Third street, near the La Crosse R. R. Depot.
nov27-[illegible]d2w

NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., who desire to participate in any of the benefits of the purchase of the Road, at the sale about to take place, are hereby requested to assign and transfer their stock to the Trustees under the agreement previous to the 31st of December, 1860, at the office of the Trustees, 29 William Street, New York. P. O. Box 1468. [nov26-[illegible]3t&d&w] N. A. COWDREY, Sec'y.

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Stationary Steam Engines & Boilers
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Sole Agents for the sale of DEPOE'S celebrated
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A large stock constantly on hand; also,
HART & MERSHON'S PATENT
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LACING, PACKING, &C., &C.,
At the very lowest Cash Prices.
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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
153 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO,
Manufacturers and Dealers in

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!
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Designed printed to order, with beautiful and appropriate brands! New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers', Millers' and Farmers' use! Linen Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hides, Seed, &c., &c.
☞ Orders filled with fidelity and despatch.
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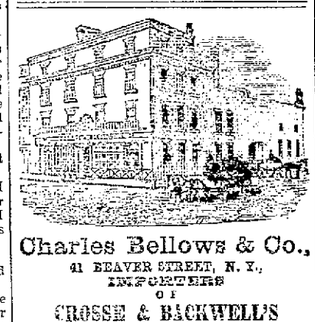
WIGS AND TOUPEES.

Ad. Oswaldt's Wigs and Toupees AT NO. 190 LAKE STREET, NEAR Dearborn st., Chicago, are superior to any others in all the Western States. They are easy, durable and efficient, and do not show the band nor hurt the head nor leave any thing up behind; the only place where they are understood to be made properly. Gentlemen residing at a distance can have

Wigs or Toupees Made to Order
With the certainty of a perfect fit, by taking the following measures:
For Wigs:
1. The round of the head.
2. From Ear to Ear round to the Neck.
3. From Ear to Ear.
4. From Ear over the Crown to Ear.
For Toupees:
1. The round of the head.
2. From Forehead to extent of baldness.
3. From Ear to Ear.
4. Across the bald place over the crown.

THE ONLY PREMIUM AWARDED ON WIGS and TOUPEES by the late U. S. FAIR was AWARDED to these Rooms. Address as above.
aug30-[illegible]dawly Chicago, Ill., P. O. 2525.

Sauces, Spices, &c.



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41 BEAVER STREET, N. Y.,
IMPORTERS
OF
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Catsups, Mustard, &c
LONDON AND DUBLIN PORTER AND Brown Stout, quart and pint,
Bass's Pale Ale, pale and strong, in glass and stone bottles, imported in the bottle, all the various brands,
Madeira, Sherry, and Port Wines, in half pipes, quarters and eighths, of the several grades and qualities,
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Keiley's Scotch Gin and Wolfe's Schnapps,
Jamaica, Grenada, St. Croix, and Bay Rum,
Sicily, Tenerife and Marsailles Madeira,
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Havana Segars, &c., &c. feb6-[illegible]d1w2t&2p

Sewing Machines.

THE
SINGER SEWING MACHINES!

The marked and ever extending popularity of
Singer's Sewing Machines!
BOTH IN AMERICA AND EUROPE,
is such as best to establish their superiority over all others. In the varieties of Machines *so called*—may be bought, it is true, for a smaller amount of dollars, but is miscalled economy to invest any thing in a machine of unreliable action and those who will do so must abide the consequences.

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In order to place THE BEST FAMILY MACHINES IN THE WORLD within the reach of all, we have reduced our NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, beautifully ornamented, to $80.

SINGER'S NO. 1 AND 2 STANDARD SHUTTLE MACHINES.

Both of very generous application and capacity, and hence best suited to the family and the manufactory. Prices reduced, respectively from $155 and $150 to $95 and $100.

SINGER'S NO. 3 STANDARD SHUTTLE MACHINE,
For carriage makers and heavy leather work. Price complete, $125. Also, to complete the list an
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Unequalled for manufacturing purposes: Noiseless, Rapid, and capable of every kind of work! Price, (including iron stand and drawers), $110—cheaper at that in view of its value than the machines of any other maker as a gift.

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☞ Transportation will be added to the above prices, in all cases.

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SEWING MACHINE COMP'Y,
HAVE GAINED ALL THEIR SUITS against lawless infringers of their Patents, who have flooded the country with worthless Sewing Machines, hoping that the profits would be benefitted thereby, and have reduced the prices of their
POPULAR AND STANDARD MACHINES,
AS FOLLOWS:

The $90 machine is reduced to	$40
The $75 machine is reduced to	$50
The $75 machine is reduced to	$60
The $65 machine is reduced to	$70

Machines sold on monthly payments if desired.
Manufacturing Machines, $5
☞ Milwaukee Salesroom, No 18 Newhall House
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BEST RAILROAD TIME-KEEPERS OF THE BEST ENGLISH, SWISS AND American manufacture, in Gold and Silver cases. Great variety of all kinds of Silver and Plated Ware, and new goods received by every steamer and description.
Watch Materials, &c.
Corner of East Water and Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. jy23-

Twenty Dollars a Day!!

IS CONFIDENTLY EXPECTED TO BE realized by persons agree to place Pease bar pleasure cards, that we are the *only* parties in the State who keep the *True Time by Transit Observation*. We are selling the *Finest Watch in the World*, that don't vary *thirty seconds a month*; *Beautiful Jewelry*; *Fine Solid Silver and Silver Plated* Table Ware, received every week. Some *splendid pictures* just received, which we are selling at a *low figure*. Particular attention paid to *Watch and Jewelry Repairing, and Engraving* by the *best* workmen.
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WE ARE NOW OPENING THE LARGEST assortment of Gas Fixtures ever brought to this market, which we are selling at very low prices. BLAIR & PERSONS.

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RANDALLS & GIFFORD,
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A. W. RANDALL, A. M. RANDALL, S. P. GIFFORD.
nov13-[illegible]d1y

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D. UPMAN, PROPRIETOR.
THE ST. CHARLES, FORMERLY THE Wettstein Hotel, on Market Square, Milwaukee, has been entirely refitted and refurnished, and is now up behind: the only place where they are understood to be made properly. Gentlemen visiting at a distance can have
Wigs or Toupees Made to Order
With the certainty of a perfect fit, by taking the following measures:
For Wigs:
1. The round of the head.
2. From Ear to Ear round to the Neck.
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4. From Ear over the Crown to Ear.
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THE ONLY PREMIUM AWARDED ON WIGS and TOUPEES by the late U. S. FAIR was AWARDED to these Rooms. Address as above.
aug30-[illegible]dawly Chicago, Ill., P. O. 2525.

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☞ The highest price in Cash paid for all kinds of FURS and DEER SKINS.

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TO THE LADIES.

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HUNT'S "COURT TOILET POWDER," imparts a Caucasian whiteness to the complexion, and is unlike anything else used for this purpose, mailed free for $1.00.

HUNT'S "IMPERIAL POMADE," for the hair, strengthens and improves its growth, keeps it from falling off, and warranted TO MAKE THE HAIR CURL, mailed free for $1.00.

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This exquisite perfume was first used by the PRINCESS OF WALES, ON HER BRIDAL DAY. Consequently MESSRS. HUNT & CO. presented the PRINCESS with an elegant case of Perfumery, the whole of the above articles (not FREE), in handsome cut glass with gold screw stoppers, valued at $1200, particulars of which appeared in public prints. All the above articles sent FREE by express for $5.00. You can either remit the order or be paid to the express agent on delivery of goods.

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The Trade supplied. PHILADELPHIA.
au21-[illegible]d1y

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SHIP AGENTS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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DEALERS IN
FLOUR, GRAIN, PRODUCE,
COTTON,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Cigars and Tobacco.
☞ Claims for errors to be made on receipt of goods. nov6-[illegible]d6m

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OILS!!
Camphene, Camphene!!
BURNING FLUID.
ALCOHOL
VARNISHES!
At Wholesale.
Also, a complete assortment of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
BOTH ROUND AND FLAT WICK.
At as low prices as can be obtained in Eastern markets.
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BUELL & GOODMAN,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Camphene, Burning Fluid,
SPIRITS TURPENTINE AND ALCOHOL, Sperm, White, Lard, Kerosene and Linseed Oils, Kerosene, Camphene, Fluid and Oil Lamps of every variety.
GAS FIXTURES
Of every description. Gas, Steam and Water Pipes, Globe and Check Valves, Gauge Cocks, Steam Gauges and Fittings of every description.
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MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.
ap18-[illegible]d1y

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JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE VARIETY of Children's Wagons, Chairs and Gigs, which we will sell to the Trade, or at retail, at unusually low prices. myl BLAIR & PERSONS.

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DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,
Weakness or Debility, Flatulency and Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, Liver Complaints, Bilious Fevers, and all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
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PREVENTATIVE FOR FEVER & AGUE
These Bitters are not Equalled.
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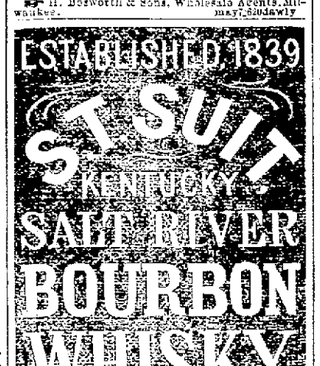

WE HAVE THE ABOVE CELEBRATED Whiskey for sale:
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J. W

TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

Matters at the South.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 4.

Special despatch to the *Times*. The President's Message was received here this evening, and created a great sensation on account of the President's views and intentions regarding secession. It goes very much against the inclination of the disunionists, who aver that they ought to be allowed to secede peacably if they can. Some are of the opinin that the President's instructions to the commander of Fort Moultrie will cause a great deal of trouble, and serious apprehensions are entertained with regard to it. But this is altogether an idle conjecture. Public opinion is not yet made up in regard to the matter. Conservatives consider the President's Message a cunning production. I learn that Hon. J. M. Botts has written a long letter setting forth his scheme for settling the slavery question. It is an entirely original scheme, and if adopted will give satisfaction to both North and South. It is anxiously looked for by the Republicans.

A grand mass meeting, irrespective of party, will take place next Tuesday at Lynchburg.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4.

The citizens of Texas have been urged in a circular letter signed by a number of public gentlemen, to elect delegates to a convention to be held on the 8th of January. The convention to assemble at the Capitol, on the fourth Monday of the same month. The movement appears to meet popular sanction.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—3 P. M.

Hon. D. D. Littlejohn has prosecuted H. Greeley, of the N. Y. *Tribune*, for libels uttered pending the late election.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—3 P. M.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says:

"The Commander of Fort Moultrie, at Charleston, has called on the War Department for additional troops and munitions. It is understood that the President and the Secretary of War are favorable to the demand; but the other members of the Cabinet differ."

Opening of the New Foundland Legislature.

ST. JOHNS, Dec. 5—3 P. M.

The Legislature met to-day. The Governor's speech stated that the House was called to consider the destitution prevailing in the country, in consequence of the short seal and cod fisheries. It condemned the system of giving relief, indiscriminately, without any equivalent, and alluded to the irregularities of the Galway steamers.

Decrease of the revenue, and the increase of indirectly taxing the many to benefit a few. It recommended to the Ministers to use the greatest economy; it regretted that the Commissioners, not having completed their labors, the terms of an adjustment with the French, relative to fishing privileges, could not be published, although they were mainly agreed on.

Prize Fight.

BOSTON, Dec. 5—3 P. M.

A prize fight for $1,000 took place yesterday, near North Berwick, Me., between Michael Fritz of Providence, and William O'Neil of Worcester. Over 63 rounds were fought in four hours and twenty minutes, when Fritz was declared the victor—owing to a foul blow. Nearly 150 persons were present from Boston by a special train.—Neither party had ever fought in the ring before.

Destructive Fire.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 5—3 P. M.

The Western Lunatic Asylum at Hopkinsville, the largest and most costly building in Kentucky, was destroyed by fire on Friday morning. All the inmates, except one, were saved. Loss on building $200,000.

The Welland Canal.

ST. CATHERINES, Dec. 5—3 P. M.

The Welland canal is almost impassable from snow which fell yesterday, and ice which made last night. Navigation will probably be stopped to-night.

African Sailed.

NEW YORK, Dec 5—3 P. M.

The steamship Africa sailed this noon for Liverpool, taking 100 passengers and $17,561 in specie.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—9 P. M.

SENATE.—The Senate assembled at noon. A prayer was offered up.

Mr. Pugh appeared and took his seat.

The journal was read.

Mr. Hale moved that a number of volumes be published in relation to the Pacific R. R., for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Powell moved the reference of the President's message, so far as it relates to the present political affairs of the country, to a special committee.

Mr. Green offered a resolution for an inquiry into the expediency of establishing an armed police force on the border States, slave and free, for maintaining general peace and efficient execution of the Fugitive Slave Law.

The credentials of Senator Baker of Oregon, were presented.

Mr. Hale moved to reconsider the vote to print the President's Message, and made a speech attacking it as failing to look the secession movement in the face.

Mr. Brown said if you of the North will go to the right, we will go to the left, and vice versa.

Mr. Iverson said the States withdrawing disclaim any further allegiance. We intend to go out of the Union before the 4th of March, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must—five States will go out, and Louisiana and Arkansas will call Conventions soon.

Mr. Wigfall thought the President would precipitate the measure he intends to avoid.

Mr. Salsbury of Del., said his State having been the first to adopt the constitution, it would be the last to do any act or countenance any calculated or having a tendency to lead to the separation of the States (Applause.)

The Senate afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Sherman, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the payment of the invalid and other pensions. Also a bill for the support of the West Point Military Academy.

Referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The House by 68 against 125 refused to lay on the table Mr. Grow's motion to reconsider the vote by which the committee on agriculture homestead bill was last winter referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The House then reconsidered the vote and the bill was bro't up for action.

Mr. Grow did not desire to discuss the measure; the principle involved having been familiar to the country for the past ten years. This bill, however avoids the prominent objections in President Buchanan's veto message. It does not propose to donate lands, but requires payment of ten dollars per 160 acres. He might, if necessary, quote Jackson against Buchanan, to show that the former was of opinion that the public lands should not be a source of Federal revenue. He moved the previous question, under the operation of which the bill passed. Ayes, 132. Noes 76.

After some debate on other matters the House went into committee and considered the Military Academy bill, which, as well as the Pension bill, passed. Adjourned.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

PORTLAND, Dec. 5—9 P. M.

The steamship Canada from Liverpool 22d, via Londonderry 23d, arrived this afternoon.

Political news unimportant.

The Bank of England has arranged to exchange two millions sterling in gold with the Bank of France for a similar amount of silver.

Funds buoyant and higher on Bank arrangements. Money easier.

The *Times* hopes for an early reduction of the Bank rate of discount.

FRANCE.—Count Morney is going to Rome on a special mission, with an autograph letter from the Emperor.

It is stated that Walewski will succeed Persigney in the London embassy.

Rents closed 70f 15c.

ITALY.—No new movements.

The clergy of the Neapolitan provinces are paying homage to Victor Emanuel. The Cardinal Archbishop of Naples is about to return to his See.

Rumors of a new Sardinian loan are contradicted.

The Dowager of the Queen of Naples, with the young princess, has arrived at Rome.

The French are about to occupy Terracina.

The Queen of Spain has presented a rich reward to Gen. Guyon.

It is reported that Guyon had declared that he would not deliver the material belonging to the Bourbon troops who entered the Roman States either to Francis or Emanuel. Negotiations are however progressing on the subject.

AUSTRIA—Vienna letters speak of a guarantee from the German Confederation joined by Russia for securing Venitia to Austria as necessary for the security of Germany.

The Bombay mail has reached England.

There are vague rumors of a probable early reduction of 20 per cent on the duty on cotton and yarns.

The result of our presidential contest is commented on in England with satisfaction

The Brazilian corvette, Donna Isabella, was wrecked on the coast of Barbary, and one hundred seamen and twenty three officers were lost.

The seige of Gaeta continued. The Piedmontese bombarded the suburbs on the 12th. The Neapolitan troops continued to fight resolutely, but defection among the officers is increasing. Col. Pairadi had surrendered his battallion of chasseurs to the Piedmontese. Further resistance of Bourbon troops was paralyzed by the insubordination of their chiefs; insubordination prevailing. It is believed a complete evacuation of Gaeta is resolved on.

The Castle at Munich is prepared for the reception of Francis II.

Explanations are said to have been asked of the Piedmontese by France, whether, with its sanction, Garibaldi signifies his intention to attack Venetia in the spring.

The plan attributed to Garibaldi is to land at Dalmatia, get into Montenegro, and raise the population in order to compel the Austrians to keep a considerable force on that side, while the Piedmontese are busy before Venetia.

A Statement is current that the English government has intimated to France her intention of recognizing the new kingdom, and Napoleon had signified his willingness, provided it be postponed till the King of Naples evacuated Gaeta.

Reactionary movements are at work and it is said that five Neapolitan provinces are in a state of seige on account of the movements of anti-annexationists.

The province of Alvazzi has partly risen in insurrection.

The Piedmontese had occupied Turracina, but Cardinal Antonelli protested and Gen. Guyon intimated them to evacuate.

Navigation to Constadt is stopped by ice.

LATEST BY LONDONDERRY, Nov. 23—A despatch from Naples, on Thursday, says: Francis II. bursted a blood vessel yesterday. A steamer had arrived from Gaeta for medical assistance.

The Queen, mother and children had left for Rome.

A ministerial change was expected.

The British Board of Trade had commenced an inquiry into the burning of the Connaught.

In France the prohibition against the exportation of iron, is abolished.

It is stated that negotiations for the cession of Venetia have commenced.

The Empress of Austria had arrived at Plymouth, on her way to Madeira.

The Empress of Eugene returns to France on the 10th of December.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—9 P. M.

With a view to relieve the present financial embarrassments of the Government, Mr. Phelps made a proposition this morning, in the Committee of Ways and Means, to issue $10,000,000, in the form of Treasury notes. The consideration of this proposition was postponed for a short time, as the Secretary of the Treasury's report on finances is not printed, and the members of the committee are not yet prepared to decide on the proper method of relieving the embarrassments of the Treasury.

The Speaker will not announce the special committee on that part of the President's message referring to the secession troubles, until Monday—desiring in the meanwhile to consult with the members of the different State delegations, in order to make the best selections.

Edwin B. Reynolds, of New York, elected successor to Mr. Barrows, deceased, was qualified, and took his seat in the House to-day.

The vote on the Homstead Bill, in that body, was about the same as that on which the President vetoed it at the last session; the opposition thereto being from the Southern members, including those from the prospectively seceding States.

Later from California.

FORT KEARNEY, Dec. 5—9 P. M.

The Pony Express from California passed here to-day.

The news of the secession movement was generally received with regret.

No domestic news of importance.

Advices from Oregon say reports of rich gold discoveries continue as usual.

At Victoria, on the night of Nov. 3d, there was an exciting riot between the whites and negroes. The negroes attempted to occupy seats in the theatre reserved for the whites. The whites attempted to expel them; a fight ensued in which several whites were knocked down. The whites were driven from the theatre by the negroes, who in turn were driven away by the whites. Order was finally restored, several of the rioters having been arrested.

Meeting of Electors.

ALBANY, Dec. 5—9 P. M.

The Presidential Electors met at the Capitol to day, Hon. John A. King in the Chair. The 35 Electoral votes were cast for Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 5—9 P. M.

The Electors of this State met at the Senate Chamber at 12 M., precisely precisely, and cast their votes for Lincoln and Hamlin. A large number of spectators present witnessed the proceedings which were conducted without any special formality. Hon. Leonard G. West, at large, was chosen to carry the vote to Washington.

HARRISBURGH, Dec. 5—9 P. M.

The votes of the Electoral College, were to-day cast for Lincoln and Hamlin.

Union Convention.

TRENTON, N. J, Dec 5—9 P. M.

A State convention of our Union men, led off by Com. Stockton, Wm. C. Alexander, Ex-Governor Price, Col. Peter St Claire, Senator Thompson, and a number of leading men of the State has been called at Trenton, on the 11th of December, to conceive such measures as may be deemed advisable under the present crisis of the Republic.

New York Advertisements.

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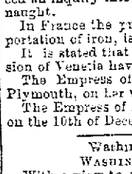
For Hot and Cold Dishes of all Kinds



THIS MOST DELICIOUS and appetising Sauce, invented by the renowned "SOYER," of the London Reform Club, is, since its decease, manufactured by the well known firm of GROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, from the original recipe in the secret sauce in England and on the Continent, and is highly and universally commended by the nobility and gentry as a most delicious Epicurean, and is much approved of as a stimulant to the appetite and aids digestion.

Opinions of the London Press.

"We recommend our correspondent to try MONSIEUR SOYER'S new sauce, entitled the 'Sultana's Sauce.' It is made after the Turkish recipe. Its flavor is excellent, and it should considerably aid in cases of SLOW AND WEAK DIGESTION."—*The Lancet.*

"Savory, Piquant and Spicy, worthy the genius of SOYER."—*The Observer.*

"A most valuable adjunct to Fish, Flesh and Fowl, and should have a place on every table."—*Atlas.*

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DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &C.

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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

7:30 A. M.—New York and Boston Express—daily except Sunday, via Air Line.

8:00 P. M.—NIGHT EXPRESS—daily, except Saturday via old line.

Connections at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all points interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States and Canada.

Connections made at Cleveland every night with steamer for Buffalo.

Salisbury's Patent Ventilators and Dusters on all day trains.

WOODRUFF'S PATENT SLEEPING CARS accompany all Night Trains on this route to New York and Boston.

Tickets can be had at all the ticket offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, 62 Dearborn St., and at the depot.

Trains leave Toledo at 10:25 A. M. and 10:25 P. M., arriving in Chicago at 8 A. M. and 8 P. M.

GEO. M. GRAY, Gen. Western Agent.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Supt. je20s2y317

COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY P. M., Dec. 5th, 1860.

Business generally is quiet, and the aspect of money matters unchanged. The nominal rate of Exchange is 5 ₰ cent premium, but holders do not care to sell at present at any price, and the only remittances of any account are made through the medium of flour and pork, which are going forward pretty freely by the Detroit & Milwaukee Railway. Grocers, Shoemakers, and Dry Goods men are in the market for flour and hogs to ship on their own account, so as to avoid the enormous rates of Exchange. This in itself is sufficient to show the worthless character of our currency for the legitimate uses of commerce, and fully justifies the business community in demanding some decided action in regard to this matter at the hands of the Legislature.

NEW YORK MONEY MATTERS.

(By telegraph to the Sentinel.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.

Money and Exchange about the same as before reported. Stocks dull and lower. C & R I 55⅞; C R & Q 67; C & C 61½; I C scrip 58; M S etd 29; M C 45¾; Harl pfd 81½; Hud's 40¾; N Y C 74½; La C grants 15; Hudson 2d bonds 50; N C 6s 82; Tennessee 74¾; Ohio 99; Va 79; Mo 65¾; M & N 0; C & T 84½; Erie 27¾. Second board dull and 7@8c lower and closed heavy: C & R I 55; C B & Q 66¾; Gal & C 60½; Ill C scrip 56; Mich South grtd 28; M C 47½; Harl 14; Hud 39¾; N Y C 74¾; Pac Mail 89; G & C 1st bds 96; I C bds 56; Erie 26; do 2d bonds 50; Mo 64¾.

MONEY MATTERS AT CHICAGO.

The *Tribune* of this morning says:

There has been no unusual pressure to-day over the payments of the 1st and 4th, to-day being the last day, and obligations so far as we know having been promptly met. In every line except exchange the money market here was never better supplied. Currency since the panic commenced has been daily accumulating, and the banks generally are burdened with deposits, which neither they nor their creditors know how to use. With exchange at any decent price, large amounts would be remitted East, but, as it is, many sales are delayed as long as possible, and in many cases extensive are mutually arranged, hoping that the rates must come down. And yet there seems little prospect of a change for the better, for to-day selling rates are firm at ½ @ cent. prem. Sales are made only sparingly to customers. Some houses are charging ¼ @ ½ cent. Buying 6¾@7¼.

Gold is firmer. Buying price ¼ @ cent. premium, selling ½, and firm.

The following are the closing rates of F. Granger Adams, Editor of the Chicago *Bank Note List*, No. 61 Clark street, for Exchange, Currency, &c., to-day. Illinois rejected, it will be noticed, is quoted at 50 cents:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York Exchange	¼	½
Solvent Banks	Prem.	Dis.
New York and New England	¼	
Gold	¼	
New Jersey, Penna. and Maryland	¾	
Ohio, Ky., Ind. State Bank and La	½	
Michigan and Canada	¼	
Iowa	¼	
Missouri	1	
Virginia		8
Tennessee		8
South Carolina		5
North Carolina		10
Georgia		10
Alabama		15
Discredited Illinois		50

Financial circles are carefully discussing the action to be taken by the meeting in relation to the currency, to be held at Bryan Hall on Friday evening. A disposition thus far seems to prevail to ask the Legislature for such amendments as will effectually prevent the issue of unredeemable currency. That disgrace to the character of Illinois all are determined shall be effectually wiped out. Those who are obliged to buy exchange at the present exhorbitant rates feel considerable bitterness towards the banks; but we have little doubt that a conservative spirit will in the end prevail, one that will be willing that men with real capital shall establish banks, and that men who have been amazing fortunes on what they owe the people, shall be ruled out. That smart game has been played about long enough.

ST. LOUIS MONEY MARKET.

The statement of the Banks of St. Louis for the week ending Saturday, with the exception of the "Bank of St. Louis," are published, and show a general falling off of circulation, as well as of coin, except the Exchange Bank, which seems to have been strengthening itself in order to maintain its position of a solitary specie paying Bank. A majority show an increase in maturing exchange. The statements are as follows:

Banks.	Circul'n.	Ex. Maturing.	Specie.
Merchants' Bank	$ 15,060	$709,440	$60,467
Bank of St. Louis	....	....	....
Southern Bank	96,880	129,498	61,515
Mechanics' Bank	9,060	695,461	64,015
State Bank	2,045	1,526,029	182,686
Union Bank	11,000	343,900	17,277
Total	....	....	....
Last week	$380,880	$4,400,180	$911,561

The Boatmen's Saving Institution shows $727,111 of Exchange maturing and matured, Saturday evening, and $202,559 of coin.

The Real Estate Savings has $6,177 of coin and $8,168 of Missouri bank notes.

In reviewing the money market for the week the *Democrat* says:

The week closes with a state of money affairs by no means settled or comfortable, either to the people or the Banks. Eight out of the nine Missouri banks, with their branches, have this week suspended specie payments; but the improvement resulting therefrom is by no means strongly marked yet. No decline in the selling rate of exchange has yet occurred; but the Presidents of these Banks, who certainly should combine much of financial ability, have had their heads together, and at an early day of the coming week again meet in grave consultation; after which, it is trusted, some course of action will be pursued that will be for the relief of the mercantile community in this matter. Some of these Banks are drawing on the East in a small way to regular customers at ¼@¾ ₰ cent. premium for bankable funds, while other institutions and brokers are readily obtained 4@5 ₰ cent. Some Banks have sold short time exchange on New Orleans at 1 prem., while as high 4 prem. has been asked for Southern sight by others. There is but little demand for it, but Banks are not inclined to sell, and therefore put the rate high.

In the way of discounts there is not much doing.—There is but little local paper offering. The Banks are seeking to buy short produce bills, but merchants who see the limited margin between this and Eastern and Southern markets do not care to make bills; they who do, are considered too reckless to insure safety to the bill buyer. Even should short bills be bought, it cannot immediately affect the exchange market, but the immediate future will be rendered easier by them. It is hoped that prices will be soon better on the seaboard, with the reaction of financial and commercial matters.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY P. M., Dec. 5, 1860.

The receipts of flour and grain here for the past 24 hours, exclusive of the deliveries by teams, have been from the following sources:

	Flour, bus.	Wheat, bus.	Oats, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.	Rye, bus.
Mil. & Miss. R.R.	350	8,555	600	133	....	....
L.C. & M. R. R.	420	3,000	80	40	668	....
M. & P. du C. R.R.	120	1,581	....	....	....	....
M. & C. R. R.	45	968	65	606	215	....
By Lake	257	360	....	....	....	....
Total	1,272	9,412	780	484	908	105

Receipts by Lake to-day:

Min. piles	43	Lumber, ft	60,000
66 cords	120	Lath, ft	55,000
Flour, bbls	257	Pickets, No	175,000
Wheat, bus	350	Pails, doz	288
Fish, bbl-bbls	102	Tubs, doz	77
Tobacco, bbls	20	Hides, meas. doz	66
Coffee, 8s	13	Leather, rolls	68
Apples, bbls	36	Peas, bbls	38
Rope, coils	37	Stoneware, gals	10,416
Crockery, hhds	3		

Shipments by Detroit and Milwaukee R. R. steamers to-day:

Pork, bbls	1,036	Leather, rolls	44
Flour, bbls	661	Hides, No	48
Ashes, casks	2	Glue, gs, bbls	175
Sugar, pigs	3	Sunds, tons	2
Malt, sks	77		

There was a further decline of 1c in wheat to-day, buyers offering only 68c for No. 1 spring on 'Change. Earlier in the day about 5,000 bus were sold at 67c for No. 2 in store, 69c for No. 1, and 71@75c for Club to Extra. There were no sales at the decline. But little doing in flour. Buyers offered $3,62@3,75 for good to prime country Extras. Receipts of dressed hogs amounted to 219 head. The market was dull, packers refusing to pay outside of $5@5,25 for hogs weighing 200 to 250 lbs. There were, however, some parties buying for shipment who paid as high as $5,50 for averages of 250 lbs or upwards. Hides were active at the late decline.

MILWAUKEE RECEIPTS.

The receipts at tidewater on the Hudson, of flour, wheat, corn, and barley, for the 4th week of November, 1860 and 1859, have been as follows:

Years.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu
1860	99,100	890,600	245,200	110,000
1859	87,100	621,000	97,200	553,300
Inc	27,700	275,600	148,000	....
Dec	....	....	....	473,300

The aggregate of the receipts of the above articles so far for the years 1860 and '59, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	1,311,700	15,227,000	13,067,000	2,761,000
1859	790,000	4,941,000	2,291,000	3,235,000
Inc	521,700	10,286,000	10,776,000	....
Dec	....	....	....	474,000

Reducing the wheat to flour, the increase in the receipts in 1860 is equal to 3,676,100 bbls flour.

GRAIN IN STORE AT BUFFALO.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* of Monday gives the following statement of the amount of grain in store there:

Spring wheat, bus	790,128
Club wheat, bus	420,487
Red winter, bus	110,044
White winter, bus	118,021
Total wheat, bus	1,494,501
Corn, bus	291,491
Oats, bus	44,477
Barley, bus	62,310
Rye, bus	50,360
Peas, bus	5,932
Total grain, bus	1,946,112

CHICAGO MARKET, DECEMBER 4.

Receipts at Chicago, yesterday, included 1,975 bbls flour, 16,910 bus wheat, 5,690 bus corn, 102 dressed and 1,454 live hogs. In reference to the market the *Tribune* says:

The market for live hogs, under a light supply and a fair demand by packers and shippers, was steady and firm, and the sales were principal out at $4,85@4,85 gross. Dressed hogs were rather brisker than yesterday, but there was no visible improvement in prices—sales varying from $4,40@5,25.

The provision market was dull. Mess pork is offered at $15, but buyers were not prepared to give over $14@14,50. Lard was in less request, and the market was quiet and nominally lower. The only sale reported was a lot of 25 tcs at 9½c. Meat is also lower. There was a fair inquiry for cut meats, and the market is dull and nominal.

The wheat market declined 1½@2c, at which there was considerable activity; the sales of the day, about 50,000 bus changed hands at 70@70½c for No. 1 spring; 67@68c for No. 2 do.; and 70c for No. 2 red. The flour market was heavy and lower, with sales of about 10,000 bbls at $3,90@4,95 for good spring extras. Corn was quiet, with limited transactions at 37c for yellow in store, and 37 for new corn. Oats quiet and firm. Rye and barley were dull and 2@3c lower. Highlines declined 2½c, with sales at 10½@10¾c—closing heavy at the inside quotations. Seeds dull and neglected.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT OSWEGO.

The following table shows the amount of flour and grain received by lake, at Oswego, from different States and Canada West, during the month of November. The receipts from Toledo are put to the credit of Indiana, but a portion of them are undoubtedly from Ohio, Illinois, and Southern Michigan:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.	Barley, bus
Ohio	10	6,450	....	....	....
Indiana	....	286,375	236,195	....	....
Michigan	....	19,000	....	....	....
Illinois	....	704,646	224,683	....	10,567
Wisconsin	100	691,555	....	....	....
N. Y.	9,254	24,000	....	6,000	32,000
Canada	5,648	292,705	....	52,199	276,944
Total	9,223	2,067,567	460,216	58,199	282,947

The total receipts from different States and Canada West since the opening of navigation to Dec 1st, compare as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.	Barley, bus.
Indiana	2,052	1,742,101	1,659,146	....	....
Ohio	8,541	725,430	111,919	....	....
Michigan	207	10,000	10,353	....	....
Illinois	9,252	3,253,608	3,127,655	41,032	10,567
Wisconsin	19,000	2,100,823	1,943	....	....
N. Y.	551	50,000	22,058	62,545	21 135
C. W.	21,513	1,059,270	3,359	277,190	1,217,782
Total	121,156	9,419,181	4,960,252	824,416	1,319,707

—*Oswego Com. Times*, 1st.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS AT ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Monday says:

There has been comparatively little doing in hogs and provisions in this city this week. The receipts of provisions foot up as follows: 657 bbls pork, 155 bbls and tres lard; 582 kegs do; 142 casks dry salted meats; 37 pkgs beef; 73 pkgs tallow; 202 bbls beef; 23 pkgs grease. Sales have been mostly confined to a small order business. About 11,000 green hams have been sold by a city packer at 7¾. New hogs perk's cut at 6½@6¾, for inferior to good prime. Lard 9¾@10c; $15,000@17 for prime; and 11c for keg; butchers lard 8½c, without pkgs; Mess beef $8@10.

Hogs were not offered to any extent to-day, and buyers held off, only $5@5,50, dividing on 200 lbs.—To the date some 12,000 head have been killed here.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, 7 P. M.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,215 bbls. Market very dull; no sales reported; $3,00@3,75 offered in a limited way for fair to prime country.

WHEAT—Receipts 9,410 bush. Market dull and nominally lower. Sales include: 2,000 bus at 67@69c for No. 2 and No. 1 in store; 1,000 bus Club at 71c delivered; 540 bus do at 73c del; 743 bus Extra at 74c; 400 bus do at 70c del—all early. On 'Change buyers offered only 66@68c for No. 2 and No. 1 in store.

OATS—Quotations nominal at 29@28c.

CORN—Shelled 37@43c for retail trade. Demand very limited.

BARLEY—Very dull at 51@60c for common to good No. 1.

RYE—Sales 600 bus at 42c to a distiller.

GRASS SEED—Timothy is lower, buyers offering only $2 for prime samples.

CRANBERRIES—$2,00@2,50 ₰ bush for ordinary to good.

HIDES—Sales include 880 green at 5c; 65 green salted at 6c; dry salted 10@11c; dry flint 11@12½c, full trimmed.

DRESSED HOGS—Packers this afternoon offer only $4,70@5,25 for light to heavy hogs, but there are some parties buying to a limited extent for shipment, who pay a little more. We note sales of

8 hogs, averaging	160	lbs, at	$5,00;	
4	do	do	174	do	5,00;
2	do	do	214	do	5,25;
10	do	do	257	do	5,25;
8	do	do	260	do	5,25;
8	do	do	264	do	5,37½;
5	do	do	239	do	5,37½;
4	do	do	285	do	5,35;
20	do	do	253	do	5,50;
11	do	do	265	do	5,50;
5	do	do	300	do	5,50;

10 hogs, dividing on 200 lbs, at $6@5,25.

BUTTER—Very dull at 9@10c for firkin; 11@12c for fresh.

EGGS—Scarce and worth 11@16c.

POULTRY—Plenty and dull. Chickens 4@5c; turkeys 5@6c.

SPIRITS—Highwines 17c; whiskey 15@16c; alcohol 37c.

COOPERAGE—Packing bbls dull at 65c.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS—Dec 5.

By Mil. & Miss. R. R.—920 bbls flour, 8,555 bus wheat, 135 bus corn, 670 do oats, 68 hides, 225 lbs butter, 2 bbls eggs, 122 dressed hogs, 1 car hoop poles, 2,955 lbs sundries.

By L. C. & M. R. R.—420 bbls flour, 3,000 bus wheat, 80 bus oats, 40 bus corn, 165 bus rye, 668 bus barley, 25 hides, 4 live hogs, 62 dressed hogs, 3,755 lbs sundries.

By Mil., Wat. & R. V. R. R.—123 bbls flour, 1,581 bus wheat, 11 hides, 170 lbs butter, 2 dressed hogs, 150 lbs sundries.

By Mil. & Chicago R. R.—45 bbls flour, 968 bushels wheat, 68 bus oats, 606 bus corn, 215 bus barley, 8 dressed hogs, 16 bbls cider, 85 do alcohol, 42,720 lbs sundries.

Chicago Lumber Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4.

The following table shows the receipts of Lumber, Lath, Shingles, during the past week, and since January 1, with comparative statistics:

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, &C.

	Week ending Nov 11.	Same time in '59.	Same time in 1860.
Lumber, ft	2,300,000	258,650,284	291,170,005
Shingles, No	1,410,000	110,256,500	165,472,000
Lath, pcs	110,000	25,015,500	47,627,105
Timber, ft	....	2,288,110	3,451,018
Posts, No	6,000	297,000	350,351
Pickets, No	....	288,490	477,450

LUMBER—Market during week has been very quiet. The Canal being frozen, there is little or no demand from the towns adjacent to its banks, and the demand from other portions of the State is very light. In the yards, however, there is no change in quotations.

The receipts during the week were light, and but few cargoes were thrown on the market. For this business has been closed.

SHINGLES—There is a fair demand for prime sawed and shaved shingles at our quotations.

LATH—There is no change to note in the market.—The demand is fair at our quotations.

The following are the closing yard quotations of lumber, shingles, lath, &c:

LUMBER—First Clear, ₰ 1,000 feet	$20,00@30,00
Second Clear	25,00@30,00
Third Clear	15,00@20,00
Common Boards	@17,00
Common Boards, 12 feet	@12,00
Long Joists, Common	12,00@15,00
Short Boards	12,00@15,00
Tensing,	@18,00
12 feet	@17,00
Common Flooring, undressed	@24,00
Clear do do	@26,00
Second Clear do	@16,00
Shaved Shingles, A ₰ M	@ 3,00
do do No. 1	3,00@ 3,25
Sawed Shingles, A	3,25@ 3,50
Lath	1,00@ 1,50
Posts, ₰ 100	9,00@14,00

NEW YORK MARKET.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—7 P. M.

FLOUR—Heavy and from 5 to 10c per bbl lower, with a little more doing for export at the decline; sales 12,500 bbls at 4,85@4,60 for superfine State; 4,75@4,90 for extra State; 4,70@4,65 for superfine western; 4,70@4,90 for common to medium ex western; 5,00@5,20 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Canadian flour heavy and drooping, with only a limited business reported; sales 400 bbls at 4,95@5,10 for common to choice extra.—Rye flour dull, with trifling sales at 3,40@4,00 for common to choice superfine. In Corn meal there is only a moderate business at about previous quotations; sales 300 bbls Brandywine at 4,00.

WHEAT—Heavy, unsettled and lower; the advance in freights has a depressing effect upon the market; sales 82,000 bus Mil club, amber Wis and Iowa at 1,05 @1,10; 5,000 bus 2d do at 1,02; 21,000 bus winter red western about and in store at 1,14@1,20; 3,000 bus red State at 1,15; 500 bus choice amber Mich in bbl at 1,25; 15,000 bus white Mich at 1,22; 2,500 bus choice white KY at 1,40.

RYE—Dull and heavy at 68@70.

BARLEY—More freely offered, and market rather easier; sales 90,000 bushels Canada West at 80.

CORN—Rather more doing, market may be quoted a shade firmer; sales 55,000 bus at 62@63c for Canadian State and mixed, for good and choice mixed western; 65 round yellow.

OATS—Continued in fair request at 37½@39 for western, Canadian and State.

WHISKEY—Market shade lower; sales 600 bbls at 18½@18¾c.

PORK—Steady and unchanged, with a moderate business doing; sales 500 bbls at 16,75 for mess; 10,25@10,50 for prime.

BEEF—Dull and unchanged; sales 150 bbls at 8,50 @10,00 for re-packed mess; 10,00@11,00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams dull and unchanged; 18 for state; 18@21 for western.

CUT MEATS—Nominal at 7@7¾ for shoulders, 10@10¾ for hams.

DRESSED HOGS—Quiet at 7 for corn fed; live hogs quiet at 5¾.

LARD—Dull and heavy; sales 150 bbls at 10@ 10¼.

BUTTER—Selling at 10@14c for Ohio, and 15@21c for State.

CHEESE—Steady at 7@10¾c for inferior to prime.

COFFEE—Quiet and steady to-day; sales 295 bags Rio at 11¾@12.

SUGAR—Continues dull and heavy, with a moderate business doing; sales 240 hhds Cuba at 5¾@6¾; and by auction 183 hhds N. O. at 4¾@6¼, 99 days and 4 months.

MOLASSES—Quiet and unchanged; sales 125 bbls New Orleans at 28@31; 38 hhds Cuba Muscovado at